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BOGACHEV ON NEW USSR SUBS OFF U.S. COAST

LD232143 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Quite recently Pentagon propagandists, in an effort to scare the U.S. man in the street with a "Soviet military threat", published frightening drawings of Soviet submarines closely approaching U.S. shores, and Red-Star cruise missiles over U.S. cities. The authors of the Pentagon's pamphlet "Soviet Military Power" maintained that Soviet missiles on submarines increase the scope of the strategic threat to the United States on the part of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union. The ABC television network recently reported, with reference to "informed sources in the U.S. intelligence community" that the Soviet Union sharply increased the presence of its submarines in the Atlantic Ocean area adjacent to the territory of the United States.

The United States, having deployed new U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles -- and these are first-strike missiles -- in direct proximity to the territory of the USSR, has created an additional threat to the Warsaw Treaty countries. In reply to that, the Soviet Union had to take counter-measures and, in particular, those with respect to the territory of the United States by increasing the number of its submarines with nuclear missiles on board near U.S. shores. By their characteristics -- yield, accuracy, an ability to reach targets in the territory of the United States, and travel time -- Soviet sea-launched missiles countervail with regard to the United States the threat posed to the Soviet Union and its allies by the U.S. middiles in Europe.

As a result of these measures, the security of the United States has diminished, of course. However, the Reagan administration's spokesmen, who at one time deceived the U.S. people in the question of the correlation of the military power of the USSR and the USA with a view to stepping up the arms race without hindrance, are now misleading their own population by belittling the importance of Soviet military counter-measures -- so as to conceal the dangerous consequences of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

The White House and Pentagon spokesmen try to prove the unprovable by asserting that the USSR's counter-measures have ostensibly changed nothing in the field of U.S. security and that nothing new has ostensibly happened in the strategic situation. But this does not correspond to reality.

As Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defence of the USSR, emphasised in his answers to questions of a TASS correspondent, the U.S. leading circles do not want to tell their own people the truth about the Soviet counter-measures: It would make too obvious the consequences for the United States itself of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and of the Reagan administration's policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The Pentagon spokesmen nevertheless note that the travel time of the missiles on new Soviet submarines to targets in the United States has decreased from 20-25 minutes to 5-7 minutes. This alone already means that Reagan's calculations to make the Russians go to sleep with a thought that the United States will deliver a nuclear strike against them, have failed. Such plans of Washington are unrealistic. Retaliation for an aggression is inevitable.

The Soviet Union holds that the situation which has taken shape now is not irreversible. The situation can and must be rectified. An end to the deployment of U.S. missiles and the removal of the already deployed missiles in Europe would eliminate the need for the Soviet Union's counter-measures. That would meet the interests of the security of everyone, including the United States itself.

USSR DISARMAMENT COURSE CONFIRMED IN FRG TALKS

LD231742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The Soviet-West German talks in Moscow and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's conversation with Hans-Dietrich Genscher have received a broad response in the foreign press. At the microphone is political observer Bronislav Myakota.

[Myakota] Our country's firm and consistent course toward safeguarding peace, curbing the arms race, and averting a nuclear catastrophe was once again reaffirmed during the Soviet-West German talks. It is no secret that the international situation has become gravely exacerbated through the fault of the reactionary imperialist circles, first and foremost the United States. The threat to peace on our planet increased particularly following the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, including the territory of the FRG. It was precisely the deployment of the U.S. missiles, designed to inflict a first strike on the USSR and our allies, which led to the breakdown of the Geneva talks. The American nuclear missiles are the main obstacle in the way of a resumption of talks. Their elimination alone would open the way to talks on nuclear arms reduction. Such is our country's clear and precise position, which was set out by Comrade Chernenko.

As is known, the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, has put forward a broad complex of peace proposals. They open up real opportunities for a decisive improvement in the international situation. I will recall some of them: the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of force and maintaining relations of peace; the code of norms of behavior by the nuclear powers in present-day conditions; the proposal to begin talks on preventing the militarization of outer space and on the mutual freezing of nuclear arsenals; and many other constructive initiatives. The American side invariably gives a negative response to all our proposals. Moreover, the bourgeois propaganda organs in every way conceal the Soviet initiatives from the broad public in the Western countries, and keep silent about them.

All this means just one thing: The imperialist powers lack any desire to seek mutually accords. In real life one merely hears general arguments about the advantages of a dialogue, but, alas, no specific steps can be seen for improving the world situation.

All this is happening because the United States is counting on achieving military superiority and is pushing through the implementation of its unprecedented programs of creating and deploying nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction of the people. An analysis of the world situation convinces one that implementation of the socialist countries' proposals would be an important contribution to the solution of the problem of averting a nuclear catastrophe. This the main objective of the states of the socialist community -- and today there is no more important task.

SOLTAN COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT PROSPECTS

LD231506 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] During a conversation in Moscow on Tuesday between the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, and the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, special attention was given to prospects for the resumption of talks on nuclear disarmament. The Soviet leader, writes our commentator Yuriy Soltan, reaffirmed readiness for a meaningful dialogue on this problem, that this is important for all the people. But this dialogue should be a meaningful and an objective one, with a search for concrete decisions on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

But to conduct general conversations shutting one's eyes to the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, missiles targeted not only against the socialist countries but also against other nations, would amount to engaging in deception of the peoples, to disguising the new round of the nuclear arms race launched by the United States. But that is precisely what the United States and its NATO partners, including the Federal Republic of Germany, count on as they hypocritically urge the USSR to return to the Geneva talks, to revive the dialogue and to build a bridge between East and West as if nothing has really happened. But the American nuclear missiles are no good as the supports for such a bridge. Unless they are removed from the European soil the dialogue the United States blasted deliberately is impossible.

This is not a matter of prestige. This is not a Soviet whim to get a gift for the return to Geneva. The main problem for all the nations is at stake -- that of war and peace. The appearance of first-strike American nuclear missiles in Europe has greatly intensified the nuclear menace. There are many more nuclear warheads on both sides, which target them against each other. Less time is now needed to take a decision for a retaliatory nuclear strike or in an unpredictable nuclear situation. Turst between nations has been undermined. But were the flames of nuclear war to erupt in Europe they would inevitably spread to the other continents. Neither Asia nor Africa nor the United States itself will evade the war. That is why the USSR has such a serious attitude to the appearance of the American nuclear missiles in Europe.

The USSR still calls for removing all types of nuclear weapons, both tactical and medium-range, from the European Continent. With its missiles, the United States Administration has quite definitely banked on a confrontation, on changing the existing parity into its favor, a parity that objectively serves peace. The scrapping of the American missiles would meet the interests of security for all the nations. If these missiles are pulled out from the European soil, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has reaffirmed, the USSR would cancel its retaliatory measures. The path to talks to reduce nuclear armaments would be open then.

SIX STATES ISSUE NUCLEAR ARMS DECLARATION

LD231525 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] New York May 23 TASS -- A joint declaration by the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden has been circulated at the United Nations. It was signed by President Raul Alfonsin, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, President Miguel de la Madrid, President Julius Nyerere and Prime Minister Olof Palme. Simultaneously, it was published in Buenos Aires, Athens, New Delhi, Mexico, Dar es Salaam and Stockholm.

At present, the declaration stresses, there emerged a threat to the continued existence of mankind. The risk of war has sharply increased as a result of the escalation of the arms race and heightening of international tension. Even if part of the now available nuclear stockpiles is used, this will bring death and destruction to all peoples.

As leaders of the countries which are members of the United Nations, the document says, we are obliged to adopt constructive measures to halt and reverse the race of nuclear armaments. We represent various regions of the globe, different from one another by the colour of skin of their inhabitants, by their religion and by their political systems. We are united, however, by the conviction that a new world war must not be allowed to break out. In this connection, we have decided to undertake joint efforts in the interests of preserving peace.

Noting that nuclear weapons are becoming ever more deadly and their accuracy higher, the authors of the declaration underline the urgent need to stop the sliding to global suicide.

They urge, as the first step, an end to the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, to be followed immediately by a substantial cut in nuclear forces. This first step is to be followed by an arms reduction programme which would ultimately result in general and complete disarmament. Achieving, first, reduction in the threat of war between countries, and then total removal of the threat should be the main task.

The declaration confirms the faith of these nations in detente and mutual understanding given extensive international cooperation and respect for the right of each state to live in the conditions of peace, security and independence and the right of each people to build its life in accordance with its own aspirations and strivings.

Commenting on the declaration, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed his resolute support for the conviction made in the document that no more world war should be started. He also stressed that top priority attention should be given to the issues of curbing the race of nuclear armaments. Perez de Cuellar pointed out that spreading this race to outer space enhances danger even more, posing an extreme menace to the survival of all of mankind.

Washington May 23 TASS -- The declaration of six nations has been immediately rejected by the American authorities. A U.S. State Department spokesman alleged that the proposal for a comprehensive freeze of nuclear armaments, contained in the address, will not help maintain stability or reduce the risk of war.

A group of Democratic and Republican congressmen have sent a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, expressing their support for the peace initiative advanced by the six countries. The letter stresses that the initiative reflects the alarm with which the people of all continents, all races, all religions and all political systems follow the threat posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass annihilation, and recalls how much all of mankind depends on responsible actions by all governments and above all by the great powers.

The American congressmen urged the President to approve the peace initiative of the six states as a sincere attempt to find a way out of the present political impasse and direct the efforts of mankind towards preserving the planet that is facing a great danger.

Kornilov on U.S. Rejection

LD231957 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The United States is continuing its policy of building up international tensions, of intensive preparations for war. A fresh proof of that is official Washington's reaction to the address by the heads of state and government of six countries -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden -- urging the nuclear powers to put an end immediately to all tests, production and deployment of nuclear weapons. Speaking on that issue in Washington, Hughes, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, said that the USA is against a freeze on nuclear weapons. Such a step, he claimed, will undermine efforts directed at establishing a certain "stable strategic balance."

There is nothing new about this stand of Washington. It is known that at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly the question of a "freeze of nuclear weapons" was included into the agenda as an important and urgent issue. Discussing this peace initiative, representatives of many states to the United Nations Organization, prominent political and public figures of different countries and the press stressed that under the present day aggravated international situation, a quannitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons by all states possessing them would be an exceptionally important measure in curbing the arms race. It was pointed out that a freeze on all components making the nuclear arsenals would sharply increase the degree of confidence in relations between states possessing nuclear weapons and would make it possible to make a determined changeover to creating a healthier general atmosphere in the world.

This was the reaction to the Soviet proposals of peaceable states and of the broad international public. But Washington's reaction was totally different. The U.S. ruling circles used the inventions cooked up by them about a Soviet threat, declared against a freeze on nuclear weapons. They also tried, although in vain, to prevent the adoption of an adequate resolution by the U.N. General Assembly. In an attempt to break up the military-strategic parity, which shaped in the world, they continue building up the American nuclear arsenal: Suffice it to recall in that connection the five-year plan for a "rearmament of America", for which the American taxpayers will have to pay more than two trillion dollars, or that, according to figures of Western experts, the United States annually spends nearly 45 billion dollars on the production and storage of nuclear weapons alone, and within the next few years it intends to spend even more with these purposes.

Having outrightly rejected the present initiative of the six states and having declared that the USA will further oppose a freeze on nuclear weapons, the U.S. State Department once again reaffirmed that Washington does not strive for any real agreement on the limitation and reduction of nuclear potentials on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. They only speculate in general terms on "usefulness of a dialogue", not more than that, but in actual fact are steering a line not toward talks and toward curbing the arms race, but in a diametrically opposite direction.

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD PACT PROPOSAL HIT

PM231314 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 May 84 p 9

[Article by APN and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA own correspondent Vladimir Simonov under the rubric "New York Calling!": "Allergic to Peace, or Why They Are Opposed to a 'Nonaggression Pact'"]

[Text] Everything at President Reagan's press conferences is usually well rehearsed like a good Hollywood crowd scene. But sometimes a correspondent asks an unscheduled question...

This is what happened last time. A reporter stood up and asked: How is it, Mr President, that relations with the Russians are virtually down to the cold war level? Who is to blame? You or they? Would you like to explain once and for all...

The President chose to take offense. "Why is it almost a tradition to assert that the United States only does things that lead to the threat of war?!" he exclaimed.

Those present kept silent. But indeed, why is there this tradition? Although there are many opinions and facts on this score, I thought that it would be beneficial to examine just how the U.S. Administration has reacted to a very important peace proposal, to uncover the anatomy of its approach, so to speak, to explore its thinking. Let the reader decide for himself whether this is a craving for peace undetected by mankind or the complete opposite.

The time was early January last year. The place was Prague. The event was the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The seven socialist countries put forward a serious joint initiative. Let us conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations, they said to the NATO members, and pledge not to be first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against one another.

The teletypes of the world's news agencies transmitted the reports, marked "urgent." Commentators sat down at their typewriters. Indeed, the news was not commonplace; it was exciting. If NATO and the Warsaw Pact did indeed sign what, for the sake of brevity, was immediately termed a "nonaggression pact," what would this mean? At the very least, an end to war in Europe!

The Prague declaration makes it clear that all the states of the world can accede to the treaty. All they have to do is express the desire to accede. Thus in the future the nonaggression pact could be a reliable safeguard against a new world war. The socialist East agreed. The ball was in the capitalist West's court, in the American's court. How did they react?

They were in confusion. They tried on a large scale to smear the Prague idea as "Red propaganda" but that failed. There were no snags. It was a clear initiative, classic in its form, leading -- it is even awesome to think where it would lead -- to a renunciation of war in general. Something uncanny...

At a Washington press conference President Reagan walked a tightrope. The proposal, he said, "demands consulation with our NATO allies." It needs to be studied," he said.

Well, that is reasonble. But 18 months have rolled by. The socialist world, aware of the full significance of its initiative, has naturally left it in force. It has been included, in particular, on the agenda of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

What about the United States? Has it consulted its allies after all? Has it studied it?

I telephoned the State Department's Soviet Affairs Desk in Washington.

"As for the principle of a nonaggression pact, we are in favor of it, the principle," a man there well versed in such matters explained. "We have expressed a readiness to examine this idea in the context of specific measures of the kind that we are proposing together with the allies in Stockholm."

"What measures?"

"Confidence-building measures. The notification of military maneuvers and so forth, which could rule out the possibility of war as the result of a misunderstanding or a mistake.

"So you want to take our nonaggression treaty, which is a guarantee of peace for all mankind, and squeeze it into the narrow confines of your subsidiary measures?"

"No, I would not put it like that. We are ready to discuss your proposal. But only as part of the larger package of questions now on the table in Stockholm. And the main thing for us there, I repeat, is technical confidence-building measures."

"Does it not seem to you that the renunciation of aggression is a much larger problem than methods of monitoring someone else's defense?"

"Generally speaking, yes, it is a broader political problem," my interlocutor agreed. And then, thinking quickly, he said: "But an article on nonaggression already exists in the UN Charter. Our viewpoint is that the new treaty would be nothing but a confirmation of what is also binding upon all UN members."

"Let us forget that you are a diplomat and I am a journalist," I suggested. "Let us look at everything through the eyes of the unsophisticated, or as you say here, the 'man in the street.' Here you have two powerful military-political groupings -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The UN Charter is just a charter, whereas if the custodians of military strength in the West and the East signed a nonaggression treaty this commitment would acquire an entirely new quality, would it not?"

"It would be more symbolic," the voice at the other end said cautiously. "A new agreement may contribute to an improvement of the political atmosphere. In no way do we believe that a treaty on the non-use of force would be a negative phenomenon. But on the other hand we prefer to concentrate on specific technical measures..."

I had no wish to continue going round in circles. We said goodbye. Should I give my interlocutor's name? Better not. He is just a State Department official.

And, I would add, a representative of their official policy. One who is far from open, avoids straight looks, and is allergic to peace.

CEREMONIAL WARSAW PACT MILITARY MEETING HELD

PM231013 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[Col V. Shkarovskiy report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of generals, admirals, and officers of the staff and other administrative organs of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces was held in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. The meeting was attended by representatives of main and central directorates of the USSR Defense Ministry and the military attaches to the allied countries' embassies in the Soviet Union.

The meeting was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The presidium at the meeting included Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces; Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and generals and officers of the allied armies.

A report was delivered by Colonel General V.N. Verevkin-Rakhalskiy, deputy chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

The participants were greeted on behalf of Moscow's working people by Hero of Socialist Labor V.F. Sokolov, worker at Moskva-Sortirovochnaya locomotive depot, and on behalf of the capital's Komsomol members and young people by O. Vinogradova, a student at Moscow's V.I. Lenin State Pedagogical Institute.

SOCIALIST CULTURE MINISTERS' MEETING ENDS

PM210948 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conference Ends"]

[Text] Budapest, 18 May -- In the present complex international situation, when imperialist reactionary forces are striving to step up tension, cultural ties between states with different social systems can and must be developed on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and respect for each other's interests. This is stressed in the announcement on the 12th Conference of Ministers of Culture From the Socialist Countries which ended in Balatoneszed yesterday. A Soviet delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, took part. The participants pointed to the need to consistently assert the principle of the equality of cultures and to wage a struggle against interference in states' affairs both under the smokescreen of culture and through the use of the mass media.

The ministers expressed the hope that the culture forum to be held in Budapest in 1985 will make a constructive contribution to the cause of detente, the deepening of mutual trust, and the strengthening of peace and security on the European Continent and throughout the world.

The conference participants noted that cultural cooperation among the socialist countries is developing fruitfully and successfully and serves to further strengthen friendship between the peoples.

The conference devoted great attention to the question of the celebration of the approaching 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The participants came out in favor of ensuring that the jubilee celebrations reflect the worldwide historical significance of the routing of fascism and the special role which the Soviet people played in delivering mankind from the "Brown plague" and in the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism.

The next conference of the socialist countries' ministers of culture will be held in Poland in 1986.

A meeting took place between G. Aczel, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and P.N. Demichev, in a cordial, friendly atmosphere. They exchanged opinions on topical questions of the international situation and on the tasks facing the CPSU and the MSZMP, and dicusssed opportunities for further developing cooperation between the two fraternal parties in the sphere of ideology, culture, science, and education.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS CEMA TRADE COMMISSION SESSION

PM211528 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "CEMA Diary"]

[Text] A routine session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade was held in Moscow 15-17 May.

Delegations from CEMA countries and Yugoslavia, and representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank participated in the commission's work.

The session examined progress in implementing the 1981-1985 trade agreements among CEMA countries and with Yugoslavia in the last 3 years of the current 5-year plan and the results of talks on concluding protocols on reciprocal supplies of goods during 1984. The commission noted that long-term trade agreements are on the whole being successfully implemented.

The session was held in an atmosphere of comradely cooperation and mutual understanding.

OFFICIAL REVIEWS CEMA BANK'S 1983 ACTIVITIES

PM221905 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21, May 84 (Signed to Press 14 May 84) p 20

[Article by N.V. Blinkov, deputy director of the International Investment Bank Board: "The International Investment Bank's Operations in 1983" -- first two paragraphs are EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] It has already been reported that the 36th session of the International Investment Bank [IIB] Council was held in Moscow. It examined and approved the report on the IIB's operations in 1983 and the bank's balance sheet as of 1 January 1984 which were presented by the board, and made decisions on the distribution of 1983 profits and on other questions of the bank's operations.

We publish below an article by N.V. Blinkov, deputy director of the IIB Board, on the results of the bank's operations in 1983.

In 1983, as in previous years, the IIB's credit operations were aimed at helping to implement measures connected with the deepening of socialist economic integration, the international socialist division of labor, the development of specialization and production sharing, and the implementation of the CEMA member-countries' long-term targeted cooperation program.

The socialist community countries consistently followed the course of intensification and of enhancing social production efficiency determined by the communist and workers parties. The national income growth rate in 1983 was 50 percent higher than in 1982, and this increase was largely achieved as a result of higher labor productivity and savings in raw and other materials, and in energy.

Industrial production rose faster than in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan period. Development was most dynamic in the fuel and energy, machine-building, electrical equipment, and chemical industries.

Special attention was given to capital construction, on the concentration of resources and funds on the most important projects scheduled for commissioning, and on ensuring their commissioning on schedule.

New Credits

In 1983, the IIB continued to give CEMA member-countries assistance in the capital construction sphere. The bank granted new credits and worked on projects for which credits had been approved in previous years.

The IIB actively developed its credit relations with Bulgaria's "Balkankar" science and production trading association, which manufactures modern means of internal plant transportation and warehouse facilities, as well as accessories and spares for them. Credits had been granted on several previous occasions for expanding the production of forklift trucks and electric trucks as envisaged by the long-term targeted cooperation program in machine building. In 1983, the bank granted additional credits to the association's base enterprise -- the "Rekord" combine -- to expand and modernize [the production of] diesel motors used mainly to drive the forklift trucks. It is planned to more than double the production of diesel motors by introducing advanced technology, reducing the labor-intensiveness of production, and mechanizing and automating production.

Additional credits were granted in 1983 to "Interatominstrument," the CEMA member-countries' international economic association for nuclear instrument making for further expansion of a technical service enterprise located in Poland, and to the TANG instrument-making plant in the SFRY. The utilization of the bank's credits will make it possible to expand the volume of service and installation work and improve the maintenance of radio-isotope and nuclear physics control and measuring apparatus and other nuclear instruments and devices in member-countries of the "Interatominstrument" international economic association. The new capital investment funds allocated to the TANG plant will make it possible to increase the production of industrial forgings and instruments.

At its 36th session, the Bank Council decided to grant credits to the Republic of Cuba to construct the Camaguey-III sugar refinery. From 1990, after the commissioning of the project and the assimilation of its planned capacity, raw sugar exports to IIB member-countries will increase annually by 75,000-80,000 metric tons. Cuba is using bank credits to construct three more similar sugar refineries, one of which (Camaguey-II) was commissioned at the end of 1983. The interest of the bank's member-countries in the comprehensive development of sugar production in Cuba is reflected in the general agreement signed in July 1981 by Bulgaria, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, and the Soviet Union and in the corresponding bilateral agreements.

In 1983, the IIB continued to monitor the borrowers' observance of credit agreement conditions, the purposeful and timely expenditure of funds, the progress of construction, modernization, and commissioning of projects, the assimilation of planned capacities, and the attainment of other technical and economic indicators.

Out of the 83 projects approved for credit in the period between 1971 and 1983, 60 have been commissioned, including 4 in 1983: the expansion of the production of semifinished aluminum products at the Szeksefehervar light metals plant; the expansion of production and the improvement of quality of buses and components at Budapest's Ikarusz body and motor vehicle plant (both these projects are in Hungary); the construction of the Camaguey-II sugar refinery in the Santa Cruz municipality of the Republic of Cuba; and the expansion of the technical service enterprise of the "Interatominstrument" international economic association at Zielona Gora (Poland).

Output From Credit-Financed projects

The volume of additional output produced by credit-financed projects and on the socialist market is one of the important indicators of the efficiency of the bank's credits.

The value of the additional output produced annually by these enterprises stands at about 3.5 billion transfer rubles. The total value of commodities exported to the socialist market by credit-financed projects in the period between 1972 and 1983 was about 19 billion transfer rubles. The export of output to developed capitalist and developing countries has increased.

During the years of the IIB's operations, machine-building enterprises financed by bank credits have delivered to CEMA member-countries more than 150,000 all-terrain trucks and comfortable buses for urban and intercity transportation; more than 40,000 railroad freight cars; highly productive presses and pressing equipment worth 1 billion transfer rubles; agricultural and processing machinery worth about 3 billion transfer rubles; printing equipment, forklift trucks, tugboats, gantry and floating cranes, and chemical apparatus worth hundreds of millions of transfer rubles.

The bank continued to pay special attention to questions of product quality and the output's relationship to the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

All this shows that the bank's operations are actively helping to saturate the international socialist market with industrial products whose technical specifications match up to the latest achievements of science and technology.

In 1983, as in previous years, the IIB operated profitably and achieved good financial results. The total credits allocated in 1983 in the CEMA countries' collective currency reached their highest level in the last few years, totaling 108 million transfer rubles, which is 39 percent higher than in 1982. The bank's balance sheet stood at 2,325 million transfer rubles at the beginning of 1984, which is somewhat higher than at the beginning of last year. The bank's profit was 21.8 million transfer rubles, compared with transfer 21.1 million in 1982.

The IIB attaches great importance to elaborating prospects for the development of credit operations and to enhancing the role of international socialist credits. The study of measures for cooperation between CEMA member-countries aimed at selecting projects for possible credit financing in the current 5-year plan period and in 1986-1990 is continuing.

The work on determining projects for possible credit financing as well as prospects for the development of IIB operations is conducted by the bank in close contact with the CEMA Secretariat, the Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity, the Standing Commission for Currency and Financial Questions, and other CEMA organs.

The bank is constantly expanding its business relations with the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and with member-countries' authorized and national banks, and is developing contacts with international economic organizations, CEMA member-countries' banks, and SFRY banks. Mutually advantageous transactions are maintained with banks in developed capitalist countries, international financial and credit institutions, and banks in developing countries.

Balance Sheet of the International Investment Bank (in Transfer Rubles)

Assets	As of 1 January	
	1983	1984
1. Liquid Funds in Current Accounts, on Deposit, and Investments	667,632,005	735,378,874
2. Credits Granted	1,492,516,291	1,507,557,992
3. Premises and Other Bank Property	8,722,154	10,814,410
4. Other Assets	72,787,814	71,267,462
Total	2,241,658,264	2,325,018,738

Liabilities	As of 1 January	
	1983	1984
1. Authorized Capital	1,071,300,000	1,071,300,000
paid up	374,725,000	374,970,000
2. Reserve Capital	99,947,592	105,239,164
3. Special Credits Fund	30,063,819	30,987,050
4. Credits Received and Deposits Attracted	1,642,376,396	1,693,852,225
5. Reserve for Construction of the Bank's Official Premises and Depreciation Provision	6,345,780	11,349,774
6. Other liabilities	67,126,169	86,829,525
7. Profit	21,073,508	21,791,000
Total	2,241,658,264	2,325,018,738

SOCIALISTS MEET IN PRAGUE ON OLYMPIC SITUATION

LD240800 Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 24 TASS -- A meeting of the leaders of the sporting organizations of socialist countries began in Prague today. It is attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia. Also present are Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, Mario Vasques Rana, president of the Association of National Olympic Committees, Primo Nebiolo, president of the Summer Olympic Sports Association.

The meeting is discussing the situation that has arisen because the U.S. Administration has created conditions which made the participation of sportsmen from socialist countries in the Los Angeles Olympic Games impossible. Also discussed are measures to further develop the international Olympic movement.

CUBA WITHDRAWS FROM L.A. OLYMPIC GAMES

LD240451 Moscow TASS in English 0444 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Havana, May 24 TASS -- Cuba's National Olympic Committee (NOC) has decided against participating in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

In a statement here it motivated the decision by the fact that gross violations of the standards and principles of the Olympic Charter have been perpetrated in the course of preparations for the games in Los Angeles.

The Cuban NOC reaffirmed the Cuban sportsmen's commitment to the ideals of the Olympic movement. The sportsmen of socialist Cuba, it stressed, are prepared to take part in any competitions where the observance of the norms defined in the Olympic Charter will be guaranteed.

U.S. PLANNED POLITICAL SHOW AT OLYMPICS

PM231425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Mikheyev "Apt Remarks": "Hatred on the Election Stage"]

[Text] High-ranking officials across the ocean are now pretending that the decision of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR and many other countries staggered them and was "very unexpected" and "a surprise." Adopting a pose of injured innocence, official U.S. Government spokesmen are doing their utmost, at press conferences, to dissociate themselves from their "proteges" in the 160 terrorist and semiterrorist organizations which have joined together under the name "Ban the Soviets!"

For the sake of appearances, they do not take responsibility for the whipping up of anti-Soviet hysteria or for supporting the "psychological warfare" campaign against the citizens of socialist countries, and they pass over in silence the calls from the camp of reactionaryism to create "intolerable conditions" for envoys from the socialist world. In this connection, the White House hypocritically refers to some kind of "freedom of opinion," which is the right of the thugs who were devising "acts of violence against athletes and Soviet tourists" and planning abductions and provocations. Does this mean, then, that the fascist rabble-rousers who marketed buttons bearing the slogan "Kill a Russian!" were also acting fully in accordance with the U.S. Constitution and international law?

The tendency to use the Olympics for selfish purposes has long been an obsession with the strategists on the banks of the Potomac. Attempts by U.S. ruling circles to extract dividends, especially in the sphere of the indoctrination of public opinion inside the country, and to gain political weight by turning sport into an arena for confrontation between the two systems -- that is just one wave in the neoconservative tide which was rising even before Reagan came to the White House as plenipotentiary representative of America's military-industrial complex. Having made it a foreign policy maxim to do the greatest possible damage to the USSR and the socialist community countries, Washington set about closing all the channels of interstate relations at once, curtailing sports contacts among them.

Four years ago, the Carter administration widely publicized its boycott of the Moscow Olympics on the pretext of "revenge" for Afghanistan. This should be understood as meaning that the U.S. Government, enraged by the failure of its attempt to undermine the people's power in the DRA, had launched a political vendetta. Having unleashed its hired army of former oppressors of the Afghan people and bandit formations against the DRA, official Washington also imposed a veto on the American athletes' going to Moscow, which was a purely political act.

People in the American corridors of power now want to represent the decision of the USSR National Olympic Committee, which is worried about the safety of Soviet athletes and tourists and also about the disregard by the American side -- the host of the summer games -- of the provisions of the Olympic Charter, as being a "retaliatory measure" for the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Olympics. Nothing could be further from the truth. The sporting public in the Soviet Union, who supported the well-founded refusal to participate in the Olympic Games on American territory, expressed their condemnation of the unceasing maneuvers by the U.S. leaders to politicize this most important sporting competition, this festival not only of strength, agility, and speed, but also of peace and friendship. "Sport brings tremendous satisfaction from the sense of hatred which is felt even for the color of the opponent's uniform." This aphoristic remark belongs to the American head of state. How can we speak of a festival of peace and friendship if the President likes the Olympics only because it will stimulate a feeling of hatred?

It was Washington's stubborn desire to prepare the Olympics in such a form as to make it resemble as closely as possible the stage for an anti-Soviet show, which aroused a sharp reaction in many states. An unprejudiced observer must necessarily see the indissoluble connection between the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics and the political show into which the Washington rulers intended to turn the 1984 Olympics. These things are links in a single chain.

NATO INCREASING CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS ARSENAL

LD232101 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] London, May 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Muzalev reports:

In the four months of the current year, the NATO countries largely increased the arsenals of conventional armaments. They deployed in Western Europe additionally more than 600 tanks; NATO troops received more than 300 newest artillery systems, a great quantity of anti-tank weapons. These data are cited in a report which was issued here by the British Defence Ministry.

As is clear from the report, Britain plays the leading role among West European NATO member countries in the NATO's arms race. The British military budget now exceeds 17,000 million pounds sterling. The money is allocated for modernization of armaments, including nuclear, a rise in the numerical strength of the armed forces.

Under the cover of false assertions on the need of protecting the country from the mythical "threat from the East", the Margaret Thatcher cabinet in reality builds up the offensive potential of the British Army.

Speaking at a press conference on the occasion of the publication of the report, the British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine said that the strength of British troops in West Germany will be increased up to 57,000 men. He also reported the planned program of modernisation of the "Rapier," "Milan," and "Tow" missile systems.

NATO PRESSURING BELGIUM, NETHERLANDS ON MISSILES

PM211543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentator's Column": "Following a Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Brussels -- NATO military organs have held a series of meetings at NATO headquarters in the Brussels suburb of Evere. The defense ministers of 15 NATO countries (excluding France, which quit the NATO military organization in 1966), the chiefs of general staff and other armed forces leaders, as well as the top commanders of the bloc's joint armed forces and headquarters participated in the meetings. The communique and other documents from the NATO gathering show that the discussion included ways to accelerate preparations for a new stage in the aggressive alliance's militarist efforts.

The role of the smokescreen which the North Atlantic people used in an effort to conceal the dangerous nature of the Evere discussion went to the meeting of the NATO Special Consultative Group (SCG), which was held simultaneously. But the demagogic blather of the SCG chairman and NATO ministers and generals about a "desire for peace and arms limitation" could not conceal the true purpose.

The documents of the Eurogroup and Military Planning Committee, in particular, clearly confirm the bloc's intention to continue deploying new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The principle has been established of even closer cooperation among the bloc members on the development and production of up-to-date armaments using the most modern technology, including lasers and various electronic weapons.

Efforts were again made at the Evere meetings to put pressure on the Netherlands and Belgium, which have not yet given their final consent to the deploymemt of the U.S. nuclear-warhead Tomahawks on their territory. In an effort to make each of the two countries accept 48 cruise missiles, the NATOites, above all Pentagon representatives, demanded that they display "full Atlantic solidarity." They maintained that a refusal by any of the alliance's countries to carry out the planned deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles would allegedly send the "wrong signal" to the USSR and would "hinder" the talks which, as is known, cannot be resumed until the United States removes the obstacles created by the deployment of its new missiles in a number of West European countries. But Dutch Defense Minister J. de Ruiter was not giving any definite assurances. In turn, the Greek and Danish ministers again reserved their positions on the section of the communique relating to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles.

The United States is still trying to impose upon its allies brazen militarism and a course toward confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries. The bloc still chooses to ignore the constructive Soviet initiatives aimed at halting the nuclear race and to disregard the growing public antiwar movement in the Western countries themselves. The consultations in Evere again exposed the fact that NATO is the flywheel which keeps the arms race spinning at a dizzying speed.

Netherlands CP Opposes Plans

LD232113 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The Hague, May 23 TASS -- Holland should say "no" to the plans of the United States and NATO to deploy the new U.S. first strike nuclear-missile weapons on Dutch soil, says a statement released here by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands. The statement condemns the attempts of the country's ruling circles to carry out the deployment of nuclear cruise missiles with the help of all sorts of "compromise" variants. The majority of the Dutch population opposes the dangerous plans of U.S. and NATO strategists, the statement stresses.

U.S. CONTINUES BLACKMAIL CAMPAIGN IN UNESCO

LD232316 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Paris, May 23 TASS -- Correspondent Yuriy Korolev reports:

At the current session of the UNESCO Executive Council here, representatives of the U.S. Administration made another attempt at exerting pressure on this international organisation. Addressing the session, Jeane Gerard, the head of the U.S. delegation, has actually demanded again that the UNESCO activity be revised in accordance with the formulas devised by Washington. She pointed out, among other things, that the White House would pass a final decision on the withdrawal from UNESCO depending on the changes which would be introduced in the organisation's plan of work.

After announcing its intention to withdraw from UNESCO beginning December 31, 1984, the United States is known to have launched a campaign of blackmail with the aim of achieving a revision of a number of major programs of this organisation. The UNESCO activity to create a new international information order with the aim of putting an end to the dominance of transnational monopolies in the field of the dissemination of information is a subject of special concern in Washington. The United States is also pressing to curtail programs aimed at strengthening peace and international cooperation.

Summing up the results of the debate at the session, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, the UNESCO director-general, stressed that the UNESCO guiding bodies are bound to fulfil consistently all programs that were adopted by the organisation's general conference. The director-general, he said, cannot take into account the demands of some state to introduce changes in the activity of the organisation that would not correspond to the provisions approved by all UNESCO member-countries. In keeping with the UNESCO Charter, Amadou Mahtar M'bow said, the officials of the organisation should not follow the instructions of the government of any state. All UNESCO member-states assumed the obligation not to try to influence the position of the organisation's leadership.

U.S. GROUP STEPS UP OFFENSIVE AGAINST UN

LD240834 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 24 TASS -- The U.S. reactionary forces are stepping up a large-scale offensive on the United Nations Organization, actually seeking the disbandment of this major international forum. This is the only implication of the provocative "report" of the "Heritage Foundation" organization which is the "supplier of ideas" to the incumbent Washington Administration.

The authors of the report have come up with a highly pretentious "analysis" of the main directions of the work of the international community. Grossly disparaging the constructive role of the U.N. in the international life, its major accomplishments in various spheres during the years of its existence, so-called "experts" from "Heritage Foundation" cynically assert that the activities of that international organization "proved to be useless."

At the press conference here, the vice-president of "Heritage Foundation" pines demanded that the U.N. restrict its activities to the solution of "purely technical problems." He pointed out in a threatening tone that if the reforms put forward by the U.S. were not accepted, the U.S. and other Western countries should examine the question on the withdrawal from that organization.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL CONTINUES DISCUSSION ON ISRAEL

LD221338 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] New York, May 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

Harassment and victimisation of the peaceful Arab population, collective punishment of whole villages, arrests, and tortures have become a terrible day-to-day reality for the inhabitants of the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Golan Heights, and the Gaza sector, said Kuwait's permanent representative to the U.N. Muhammad Abu al-Hasan, addressing the U.N. Security Council session on behalf of the group of Arab countries.

Muhammad Abu al-Hasan, who spoke on behalf of the group of Arab countries, said that the direct caused of the convocation of the Security Council was the crime of the Zionists in the Palestinian refugee camp 'Ayn al-Hulwah in southern Lebanon, where on May 15 the Israeli occupiers staged a massacre, whose victims were 60 old people, women, and children. The massacre was accompanied with the destruction of houses of the refugees.

Addressing the Security Council meeting, speakers said that the actions of the Zionist extremist organisations and the official Tel Aviv authorities pursue the sole aim of intimidating the Arab people of Palestine, making it abandon its land forever and thus complete the long-started colonisation and annexation of the captured territories. In an effort to implement that task, the Israeli occupiers acting with full support of their "strategic ally" -- the USA are building up there an atmosphere of massive and general terror.

Most of the speakers stressed that the cause of the growth of repressions and terror in the occupied Arab lands is the anti-Arab policy of the Israeli Government aimed at radically changing the character of the captured areas. Already now more than 30,000 Israeli settlers have been accomodated there; in three years their number is to increase and reach 100 thousand, said Zuhdi at-Tarazai, permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to the United Nations.

This means, he pointed out, that a new wave of violence will rise against the indigenous Arab population in order to clear "living space."

It was pointed out at the meeting that the crimes of the Zionists in the Arab lands will end only after an end is put to the Israeli occupation of them. Massamba Sara, chairman of the U.N. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, called for implementing the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council on that issue. India's delegate Vinay Verma, who was speaking on behalf of the non-aligned countries pointed out that a comprehensive Middle East settlement is inseparable from the granting to the Arab people of Palestine of the right to self-determination, including the right to the creation of its own national state.

GULF STATES ASK SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING ON WAR

LD220443 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] New York, May 21 TASS -- Six states of the Persian Gulf region have demanded an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the situation in that region resultant of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

A letter sent to the president of the Security Council by the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates says that a continuation of hostilities poses a threat to the stability and security of the area and may have serious consequences for international peace and security.

UN COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA MEETS IN BANGKOK

LD211210 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Bangkok, May 21 TASS -- Participants in an emergency meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, which opened here today, are discussing the situation in Namibia and the efforts directed at granting independence to that territory unlawfully occupied by South Africa.

Representatives of more than thirty countries and several international organisations will examine ways of implementing Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council and the future of Namibia.

U.S.-USSR TRADE MEETING OPENS IN NEW YORK

Chernenko Cables Participants

LD231746 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko has sent a message of greetings to the participants in the 8th annual meeting of the American Soviet Trade and Economic Council currently under way in Washington. [as received]

The message runs:

"I greet the participants in the 8th annual meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economical Council.

The council which was formed more than 10 years ago plays a positive role in the development of cooperation between business circles of our two countries. Your meeting reaffirms mutual interest in such cooperation.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates stable broad trade and economic links with all countries, including of course the United States, on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, without any discrimination. We are convinced that such an approach to trade, which traditionally served as an active means of communication among nations, is important also from the viewpoint of establishing the necessary mutual understanding, building up confidence. This is of special significance in the present-day conditions.

I wish the participants in the work of the council successes in their useful activities."

Cochairmen Cited

LD232014 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] New York May 23 TASS — The eighth annual meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) is going on here. The ASTEC unites more than 200 major U.S. corporations and Soviet foreign-trade organisations.

At today's plenary session the participants in the ASTEC meeting ardently applauded the message of greetings from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The message was read out by Vladimir Sushkov, ASTEC co-chairman from the Soviet side.

Vladimir Sushkov stresses in his speech that the fact of the holding of this meeting of ASTEC members reflects the striving of the business circles of the two major powers of the world not to interrupt the dialogue, and is indicative of a desire to maintain mutually beneficial trade, scientific and technical exchanges, and thereby to promote the restoration of more equable, stable relations between the two countries.

The USSR, he pointed out, adheres to the course towards developing trade-and-economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit with all countries. The development of Soviet-U.S. trade is possible provided the U.S. side strictly observes its undertakings. A considerable expansion of trade can be ensured only if the U.S. Administration promoted bilateral trade, and not hinders it.

William Verity, ASTEC co-chairman from the U.S. side, said in his speech that the two sides should without delay find ways to peaceful coexistence on earth. The main thing is to eliminate the nuclear threat. He pointed out the need to restrain the arms race, adding that there can be only the vanquished in a nuclear war.

Having expressed the opinion that trade quite often is made dependent on politics, William Verity stated with regret that the volume of U.S.-Soviet trade-and-economic cooperation is much less than it could be. He said that the presence at the meeting of such a large number of U.S. businessmen is a convincing illustration that U.S. business circles are interested in the development of Soviet-U.S. trade. According to William Verity, such development can be promoted, in particular, by the observance of contractual obligations by the United States. He voiced conviction that the development of trade contacts can contribute to a general improvement of relations between the USSR and the USA.

William Verity read out a message from President Ronald Reagan to the participants in the ASTEC meeting.

Obstacles to Trade

LD221749 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] New York May 22 TASS -- Correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reporting:

The regular 8th meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council opened here today. The council is an influential organisation comprising about 200 biggest American corporations and Soviet trade associations.

The council will review the present state of Soviet-U.S. trade and economic relations. The meeting will also discuss the importance of compensation and barter deals, the role of trading companies, the development of the services sector in U.S.-Soviet business relations. Within the framework of the meeting the council's commissions on new forms of cooperation, science and technology, finance, tourism and the legal commission will hold their sessions.

The council's work has commanded close attention of U.S. business circles which are seriously interested in the further expansion and development of trade with the Soviet Union. We regard the Soviet Union as a very important trading partner, said M. Callen, vice-president of the company Monsanto, in an interview with the TASS correspondent. The company's aim, he added, was to expand the volume of trade with the USSR. The company would like to double it compared with 1983, M. Callen said.

Describing the Soviet Union as a good and reliable trading partner, K. de Martino, vice-president of the U.S. chemical corporation Dupont de Nemour told the TASS correspondent that his company was satisfied with its cooperation with Soviet foreign trade agencies and would like to see it expand.

The main obstacle holding back further development of Soviet-U.S. trade and economic relations was the policy of the Reagan administration, said E. Sault, president of the company Sault, Word and Saulk. Speaking in a TASS interview, he said that the White House was putting up all kinds of obstacles in the way of trade with the USSR. The results of such a policy made themselves clearly felt: In 1983 trade turnover between the two countries dropped compared with 1982. Mr Sault expressed the opinion that the overall volume of trade between the USSR and the U.S.A. could increase manyfold over a short time.

U.S. businessmen came out against the Washington administration's policy of using trade as an instrument of political pressure, E. Sault went on to say. Discriminatory measures in trade with the U.S.S.R. taken by the U.S. Government had caused no damage to the Soviet Union, but they had painfully boomeranged at the interests of the U.S.A. itself.

The American businessmen said it was high time that the U.S. Administration came to realize that trade and economic relations with the U.S.S.R. should be developed on the basis of equality.

REAGAN 22 MAY NEWS CONFERENCE CRITICIZED

Remarks on Persian Gulf

LD231553 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Washington May 23 TASS -- American President Ronald Reagan in a reply to a question at a news conference, has disclosed that the United States has an emergency plan of action and that it will not watch in silence the closure of the Strait of Hormuz on the Persian Gulf for international shipping. He thus actually acknowledged that the United States is planning to escalate its military presence in the Persian Gulf and is mounting pressure on several countries in the region in order to attain this objective.

That this is being used as a pretext for interference is evidenced by the President's remarks that the United States receives from the Persian Gulf only three per cent of its oil deliveries. The White House chief categorically refused to answer a repeatedly asked question about precisely what measures the West is going to undertake. Indeed, he had to admit that states in the region did not request the United States to interfere. Ronald Reagan, however, confirmed the reports that he sent a personal message to the Saudi king on the situation in the Persian Gulf region. According to press reports, the message contains the demand that the American military be given the "right" to use airfields and other military facilities in Saudi Arabia.

Some other Arab states are also being subjected to intensive pressure. Washington would like to turn their territories into a stronghold for Rapid Deployment Forces set up for interventionist operations in the Near and Middle East. The assistant to the U.S. secretary of state for Middle East and South Asia affairs, Richard Murphy, is currently travelling in that region. Earlier on, the region was visited with a similar mission by Rear Admiral John Poindexter, a highly placed officer on the U.S. National Security Council.

According to press reports, at least seven American warships have already been deployed in the Persian Gulf. And an armada led by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, carrying 85 combat planes, is cruising in the Indian Ocean. THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that the Pentagon has worked out plans for an urgent transfer of F-15 fighter-bombers from the United States to the Persian Gulf region.

New Delhi May 23 TASS -- At present, when the United States has announced its readiness to "protect" sea lanes in the Persian Gulf from an air attack, there emerged a real threat of American military intervention against Persian Gulf countries, writes the Delhi newspaper PATRIOT. The newspaper points to an extremely dangerous military situation that is emerging in that region.

London, May 23 TASS -- Saudi Arabia has rejected the United States' offer of direct military aid to protect oil transportation routes in the Persian Gulf and declared that it will rely on its own potential and assistance from its Arab allies, writes the FINANCIAL TIMES. In the opinion of Saudi Arabia, shared by Kuwait and other member states of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council, any direct military interference by the

Remarks on Central America

LD230723 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] At a news conference in Washington on Tuesday, President Reagan tried to justify some aspects of the administration's foreign policy which are sharply criticized both in the United States and abroad. The President urged Congress to approve military aid to the pro-American government in El Salvador and to the bands of the counterrevolutionaries conducting an undeclared war against Nicaragua under the control and with the support of the CIA. At the same time, Reagan avoided giving a direct answer to the question whether he would send American troops to this or that region of Central America if he finds the situation (?fits).

Speaking about American-Soviet relations, the President as usual tried to clear the United States of responsibility for undermining the talks on limiting nuclear weapons.

U.S. OPPOSITION TO C. AMERICA POLICY INCREASING

PM221700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[V. Linnik article: "The 'Scapegoats' on Capitol Hill; White House Against U.S. Legislators"]

[Text] Aggressiveness and extreme militarism liberally spiced with mellifluous declarations about a "love of peace" -- these are the hallmarks of the present U.S. Administration's policy. What Washington is now trying to do with regard to the Central American peoples enables one to judge how the United States would behave in other parts of the world in the future if the current White House bosses had a free hand. U.S. imperialism is putting a stranglehold on the Central American countries in an attempt to pressure the national liberation movements in some and to maintain at bayonet-point corrupt reactionary regimes in others. And as is its custom, Washington is endeavoring to give the stranglehold a veneer of "democracy" -- in the form of the so-called elections in El Salvador, for example. With one hand the CIA mines ports in Nicaragua, and with the other it finances the "voting" in El Salvador.

The matter does not end there. The White House's current policy is the latest confirmation that an intensification of aggressiveness and militarism in foreign policy inevitably goes hand in hand with an escalation of police methods and repression within a country. The toughening of the regime of secrecy within government departments, the giving of lie detector tests to employees, the lifting of some of the restrictions imposed in the past decade on the activity of intelligence services, and pressure on the mass media -- all these are links in the large-scale offensive launched by the Reagan administration against Americans' rights.

The latest target in this offensive is the U.S. Congress. The President could find nothing better than to blame the legislators for the failure of his policy in the Near East and Central America. The conflict with Congress had developed all the features characteristic of an international incident -- with charges, countercharges, and demagogic appeals to public opinion — and has gradually assumed real ferocity.

It began with the President's statement at an April press conference that the congressional debates on the administration's Near East policy "provided an incentive for terrorists (in Lebanon — V.L.) and prompted them to make new raids."

The allusion was more than transparent: Reagan was unambiguously accusing Congress of the death of almost 300 Marines in Beirut. The Democrat T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, erupted: "The responsibility for the Marines' death rests on the President and on him alone." "Loudmouthed critics, not responsible partners," Reagan retorted about the legislators. "The wrangling among the 535 members of Congress must end," R. McFarlane, the President's national security adviser, bluntly demanded in soldierly fashion.

In this instance the two sides -- both the legislature and the executive -- were resorting to elementary electioneering since the goals of the Democrats in Congress and the Republican President in their approach to Near East problems were basically the same. Last October Capitol Hill extended the White House's mandate for the Marines' presence in Beirut for a further 18 months. It was only after many of the Marines had been killed that Congress began talking about withdrawing the expeditionary corps. At first the President accused the legislators of "capitulationism" but then, after a typical about face, he was forced to decide on an evacuation, thereby admitting the failure of his Lebanon policy. As we have seen, the cordial accord was only disrupted after the question was raised of who was to blame for the loss of life. In an election year, of course, neither the Democrats nor the Republicans want the blame for it to be placed on them.

At the same time, the President, together with his secretary of state, began talking about the need to revise the law on the "President's war powers." As is well known, the law adopted in 1973 at the height of the campaign against the undeclared war against Vietnam somewhat limited the President's powers to conduct military operations lasting more than 30 days without congressional sanction and clearly does not suit the present administration's tastes. Its complaints about the Congress' "dominance" in foreign policy are based on a desire to free its hands in order to expand the subversive war against Nicaragua. Grave disagreements exist between Congress and the President, as indeed between the two parties in general, in their approach to this question.

The events of the past 3 years demonstrate irrefutably that the Reagan administration is pursuing a policy of banditry and imperialist diktat with regard to the Central American peoples and is clearly working to transform the "secret" subversive operations against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran guerrillas into overt intervention against the region's states. The number of U.S. "advisers" in the Central American countries increased tenfold last year. These "advisers" are already taking part in combat operations against the liberation forces in El Salvador, hundreds of U.S. military "engineers" are due to arrive in Costa Rica, endless U.S. Navy and Marine "maneuvers" are being held off Central America's shores, and gangs of "Contras" financed and armed by the CIA are operating from Honduran territory, attempting to overthrow the people's power in Nicaragua. "The U.S. Armed Forces are ready to take part in combat actions," the Pentagon's generals announce with deliberate bravado — they show particular enthusiasm for the fight when they have tenfold superiority in manpower and equipment, as the Grenada experience showed.

The logical next step in this escalation of international banditry was the mining of Nicaraguan ports with direct CIA involvement. The directive authorizing the mining was signed by the U.S. President on 21 November last year. Since 1 March this year the Soviet oil tanker Lugansk, Dutch and Japanese transport ships, a Liberian ship with a British crew, and several Panamanian ships have struck mines bearing the label "Made in USA." This unconcealed act of aggression has provoked a storm of indignation throughout the world, including protests from America's closest allies.

The United States is on the threshold of a "new Vietnam" in Central America -- that is the conclusion of the U.S. opponents of Reagan's course in this region.

Increasing numbers of Americans, including some in the U.S. Congress, are beginning to realize that the cause of the unrest in Central America is not "communist aggression," as the President tries to make out, not mythical Soviet "interference," but the poverty and lack of rights of the people's masses, downtrodden and physically persecuted by military dictators kept in office solely by means of U.S. support. It is therefore understandable that the Democratic Party's current presidential contenders are advocating that the "secret operations" against Nicaragua be curtailed. We should not supply "bodyguards for dictators," Senator G. Hart states.

Nevertheless, up to the very latest events Congress, for all the objections by many prominent Democrats, has rubber-stamped the administration's requests for appropriations to provide extra "assistance" in the struggle against Salvadoran insurgents and resources for "secret operations" against Nicaragua. What is happening here?

The legislators' compliance was secured mainly by a deliberate withholding of information from them and by overt blackmail and intimidation of those who expressed disagreement with Reagan's policy. For many months now the administration's supporters in Congress have been accusing the opposition of "helping" the Soviet Union and of "assisting the spread of communism." Opposition to the administration's policy in Central America, the President stated, is tantamount to "encouraging the enemies of democracy." These accusations clearly reek of McCarthyism. "Never in my 9 years' work in Congress have I heard such accusations of a 'betrayal of America' as these," Democratic Congressman S. Solars remarked in amazement. A caustic comment on the White House's attacks was provided by Senator A. Cranston, who noted that the President wants to "intimidate Congress and muzzle democracy in our country."

The U.S. press unanimously admits that the CIA is playing the main role in the formulation and implementation of U.S. policy in Central America. This fact alone shows more convincingly than a host of words just how much the process of transforming the United States into a police state has been intensified under Reagan. Nevertheless, the latest action by the CIA and the administration in Nicaragua was so provocative that Congress could not tolerate it. By an overwhelming majority the Senate and House of Representatives adopted a resolution refusing finance for the mining of Nicaragua's ports and territorial waters. And a number of Democrats in the House demanded that the U.S. attorney general appoint a special prosecutor "to investigate and, if necessary, punish top administration officials, including President R. Reagan, for possible violations" of the law in connection with the support for the Nicaraguan "Contras." After all, the concealment from the legislators of the true facts about the scale of the U.S. interference in Central America is equivalent to a violation of the law.

In the battle against Congress Reagan has been using a tried and tested tactic which has served him well so far -- that of seeking a "scapegoat" anywhere at all except in the White House. So long as the President blamed the Soviet Union for all the U.S. misfortunes, the Congress remained disposed toward compliance. The heart-rending cries about a "weakening of U.S. might" found a response on Capitol Hill. Congress approved, however reluctantly, appropriations for MX missiles, nerve gas, neutron weapons, and so forth.

Congress began to see things clearly when Reagan started blaming the legislators for the failure of his own extremely dangerous policy in the Near East and in Central America.

There is no point in exaggerating the severity or possible consequences of the storm of indignation that has erupted in Washington over the mining of Nicaraguan ports. Obviously, both branches of power in the United States — the legislature and the executive -- operate within the framework of a common class approach. The differences between them reflect divergences in the views of different groupings within the ruling class. As a rule these divergences affect not the essense of the matter but the methods: For example, not the principle itself of interference in other states' affairs but the degree and form of that interference. Thus despite the stormy debates, the White House succeeded in strong-arming congressmen on the question of doubling the "military assistance" to the reactionary regime in El Salvador. By a majority of four the House of Representatives voted to grant virtually the very amount that President Reagan had demanded.

Nevertheless, the present clash between the chauvinistically narrow-minded and militaristically inclined section of the U.S. ruling class headed by Reagan and other, more moderate, groupings within that class are highly indicative. In vain does the President disown the official Ku Klux Klan statement in support of his candidacy in the current presidential campaign. By discovering in Reagan a kindred spirit, the Klan shows far more insight than many Americans who are incapable of seeing beyond the external appearance of a smiling former actor who radiates optimism and possesses a sense of humor to his extremely dangerous political essence. Reagan's policy is indeed dangerous. So much so that it clashes with the interests of a considerable number of Americans, including some within the U.S. ruling class. This is why even the legislators are forced to sound the alarm.

KOLESNICHENKO: REAGAN ENGAGED IN MASS DECEPTION

PM231000 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 16 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko "Commentator's Column": "Regrettable and Dangerous"]

[Text] No administration in U.S. history has ever used the mass media to manipulate public opinion on such a scale as the Reagan "team" is doing. It is engaged in a real psychological conditioning of the population. By the day and by the hour, the newspapers, radio, and, in particular, television are being used to din into the heads of millions of Americans false ideas about the world around them. To orders from the White House, the Hoover Institute, the Georgetown University Center for Strategic Studies, Harvard University "Russian Institute," and other "think tanks" are producing whole series of "stereotypes" about the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

You do not have to look far for examples. Here is one such "stereotype": "You can only talk to the Soviet Union using the language of strength. It will come to the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks then." R. Reagan recently delivered a speech in which he argued that Congress should allocate money for the program of building further MX missiles. "Without MX," Reagan vowed, "the Soviet Union will have no incentive (?!) to come to strategic arms limitation and reduction talks." To put it bluntly, this is a wild idea. But the mass media have already taken it up and public opinion polls show that quite a few Americans believe this lie. Even on the admission of U.S. House of Representatives Speaker O'Neill, however, the MX missiles will merely intensify the arms race. Thus the President is cynically deceiving his fellow-countrymen and deliberately distorting the policy of the Soviet Union, which adheres to a principled stance and will never yield to blatant pressure.

Here is another example. It is common knowledge that America's insolent and frankly aggressive policy in Central America is causing increasing unease among most Americans. Once again Washington is resorting to "stereotypes" and presenting lies as truth in order to deceive its own people.

After calling Reagan's recent television address to the people on U.S. policy in Central America the "first salvo" in the fall election campaign, THE WASHINGTON POST notes: "In the months ahead, Reagan's speeches will underline his belief that after Central America the communists' goal will be Mexico and, ultimately, the United States. Another wild idea. But, as the newspaper in question asserts, some people are "already beginning to believe Reagan."

This is not only regrettable but dangerous. Primarily for Americans themselves. History has already shown what the mass deception of the people by means of the malicious propaganda of hostility, militarism, and war and the poison of chauvinism and violence can produce. The price to be paid for this is bitter and terrible.

MOTIVES BEHIND RUMSFELD RESIGNATION SUGGESTED

LD211553 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Washington May 21 TASS -- The White House has announced its acceptance of the resignation of Donald Rumsfeld, President Reagan's special representative in the Middle East. It is reported that there are no plans to replace him by anybody else.

A spokesman for the White House denied that his resignation had been caused by the bankruptcy in the Middle East of U.S. attempts to force the so-called "Middle East initiative" of President Reagan on the countries of the region. But Rumsfeld himself admitted the failure of his mission in his farewell letter to Reagan, saying that the problems of the Middle East remained extremely complicated, while their roots extremely deep.

Similar assessments of the failure of U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East were made by the American press, in particular the newspaper WASHINGTON POST. In its words, Rumsfeld's resignation should be seen as the acknowledgement by the White House of the fact that U.S. efforts in the region had stalled. The refusal of the peoples of the region to accept Reagan's plans for a settlement of the conflict, the paper said, a refusal that had been followed by the collapse of U.S. policy in Lebanon, had led to a situation where Rumsfeld had been simply left without anything to do. In recent weeks he had not even visited the Middle East.

Viewing his resignation as another proof of the failure of the U.S. Administration's attempts to carry out Reagan's Middle Eastern plan as well as of the so-called Camp David process, the American press also pointed out that the White House was not going to undertake any steps towards a Middle East settlement until after the elections. It said also that, taking into account the opinion of Zionist quarters, the present U.S. Administration would not adopt any measures which would limit the interventionist activities of Israeli occupation troops in Lebanese territory.

SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES ANTISATELLITE PROGRAM

LD231803 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The U.S. Congress has taken a dangerous step on the path toward the militarization of outer space. The Senate Armed Services Committee has approved by 10 votes to 8 the Pentagon program for the creation and testing of antisatellite weapons. As is known, the first test of this type of weapon was carried out by the Pentagon in January of this year. The development of this system, which will cost several billion dollars, is scheduled for 1987.

NEW TIMES ON REASONS BEHIND REAGAN'S PRC VISIT

PM221027 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 20, May 84 pp 10-12

[Article by Sergey Sergeyev: "What Reagan Was After in China"]

[Text] The recent visit of President Reagan to China evoked a flurry of comment. The sensationalist Western press generally highlighted only the outward aspects of the American-Chinese talks. This was encouraged by the White House chief, whose self-advertising speeches and actions during the visit were evidently intended as propaganda in the presidential race now developing in the United States.

All manner of means were used to stage this pre-election show, described by reporters as the Beijing primary": From demagogic statements that the U.S. Administration "loves peace and hates war" to such Hollywood-style gestures as handing over a $10,000 cheque to help preserve that rare animal, the panda, in China. The future will show what dividends Reagan was able to reap from his visit to Beijing and how all the excellent photographs taken during the visit will help him in the forthcoming presidential stakes.

However, it was not just pre-election considerations that took Reagan to Beijing. The U.S. President took advantage of his visit to mount virulent attacks on the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to stoke up tension in Asia and the Pacific and, as the Indian newspaper PATRIOT has noted, to try to hitch Beijing to the U.S. military and political chariot, which may have far-reaching and dangerous consequences for Asia.

News analysts have described Reagan's visit to China as one more step (after his trips to Tokyo and Seoul last autumn) in his search for allies in his policy directed against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries and endangering the interests of all peace-loving states in Asia. It is no secret that the United States, as the White House chief said, is impelled by the desire to build a strong community of nations east of the Soviet Union, as well as west of it. Regarding the Far East as a second (after Europe) "strategic zone" of possible confrontation with the Soviet Union and a sphere of U.S. "vital interests," Washington is trying to consolidate its position there by increasing the U.S. military presence, forming a military and political alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, and involving Australia, New Zealand, the ASEAN countries and Taiwan in these plans.

According to foreign sources, the second biggest U.S. overseas force is concentrated in that region. It consists of 465,000 servicemen, 140 warships and more than 1,100 planes. An extensive network of U.S. military bases covers the Pacific, Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Australia and other countries.

Reagan's visit to Beijing has shown that Washington has not given up its hopes of including China in its global "security belt." Pointing to the immense strategic importance of Asia and the Pacific, Secretary of State George Shultz, who was accompanying Reagan, said that "China, as the most populous country in the region, is a kind of centrepiece." The way Washington would like to use this "centrepiece" in the interests of U.S. imperialism was revealed by Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who described the efforts "to build an enduring relationship with the People's Republic of China" as one of the "fundamental foundation stones" underlying U.S. defence policy in the Pacific. It is characteristic that these statements were made in the context of slanderous talk about the "growing Soviet threat."

In its assessment of the positions of the two sides at the talks, the media has concluded that, while avoiding stating publicly their direct support for the militarist anti-Soviet policy of the U.S. Administration, and though declaring the existence of "different approaches" to some international and bilateral issues, the Chinese leaders nevertheless acknowledged the common or parallel interests of China and the United States, above all in the "containment" of the Soviet Union. Beijing has reaffirmed its readiness to team up with U.S. imperialism on a number of major world political issues (the situation in Indo-China, around Afghanistan, and so on).

It is characteristic that Reagan's visit took place at a time when Beijing is intensifying its armed provocations against Vietnam, the biggest since the Chinese aggression against the country of February 1979.

It is also significant that both sides discussed the expansion of their military and intelligence contacts and plans for the sale of U.S. arms to China, which cannot but arouse legitimate concern in the world and especially in neighbouring countries.

Glossing over the true causes of the increased world tension and vitually placing the Soviet Union and the United States on the same footing, the Chinese leaders regard the situation in the "hot spots" in the light of confrontation between the two "superpowers." They have in fact closed their eyes to the dangerous militarist policy of U.S. imperialism, to the building of an alliance between Washington and Tokyo and Seoul, and to U.S. military preparations in Asia and the Pacific, which concern China too.

Moreover, in spite of the obvious facts, and to Reagan's evident satisfaction, the Soviet Union was again accused, without any grounds whatever, of posing a "threat to the security of China." At the same time Beijing openly declares that China and the United States "do not threaten each other" and "have common interests in the important questions of international peace and security." The logic of such statements is hard to understand. Beijing is clearly searching for a threat to China's security in the wrong place. For, if such a threat really does exist, it comes from U.S. imperialism, which is shamelessly trampling on the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of China; which has torn Taiwan from China and kept the island under its control for the past 35 years; which is arming the Taipei regime still bent on "liberation of the mainland." Nor has Washington annulled Carter's Directive 59, which outlined plans for a U.S. nuclear strike against China.

Reagan's effusions about his great respect for the achievements of Chinese civilization and his warmest feelings of friendship for the Chinese people were the height of hypocrisy and duplicity. The Chinese people must remember the U.S. aggression during the civil war in their country, the U.S. economic blockade and the attempts to strangle people's government in the early years of the republic, and the hostile U.S. policy towards China in the 1950's and 1960's. They must remember, too, that Reagan, who in Beijing tried to pose as a "friend" of the Chinese people, described "Red China" as a "dungeon" in 1979 and Carter's move to normalize relations with China as an "outright betrayal of an old and trusted ally" -- Taiwan. Reagan's election campaign in 1980 was accompanied by calls to keep up intergovernmental ties with the Taipei regime and maintain vigilance against "godless Communist China."

Washington's duplicity was also demonstrated by Reagan's statements in Beijing that "We are not going to turn our back on old friends in order to ...make new friends." No promise was given to cut U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan. Indeed, Washington has announced its decision to sell Taipei modern arms worth $87 million.

Demonstrating the imperial approach characteristic of Washington, Reagan exhorted Beijing not to exaggerate the difficulties, not to raise the alarm over "trifles" (the infringement of the sovereign rights of the Chinese people), and to show maximum tact on the Taiwan question. As Caspar Weinberger cynically said, the United States is doing what is required by the American statutory law, the Taiwan relations act, which as is well known, reflects the imperialist "two China"

In addition to military strategic considerations, Reagan's visit had one more important aim. This was, as the President himself said, to expand U.S. influence on the vast commercial market of China. Before flying to Beijing, Reagan assured U.S. businessmen that he would do his best to strengthen the position of U.S. monopolies in the Chinese market. He also promised to advertise American goods there.

News analysts point to the quite high level of American-Chinese relations in practical fields. About 800 U.S. companies have economic ties with China, 110 of them having offices there. This year Washington is going to issue 5,000 permits for the delivery of U.S. dual-purpose technology (that is, technology which can be used both for civil and military purposes) worth about $2 billion. American firms have invested $678 million in the Chinese economy, and hold first place among China's partners in this respect. China has 21 enterprises in which U.S. capital plays a part. Large U.S. oil producing companies have concluded a number of agreements, worth several hundred million dollars, on the prospecting for and output of oil on China's continental shelf. Shortly before Reagan's visit Occidental Petroleum Corp. clinched a major deal on the joint exploitation of coal deposits in China. A number of new agreements guaranteeing favourable terms for U.S. firms in China were concluded during Reagan's visit.

Twenty-one protocols have been signed and over 300 joint scientific and technical projects undertaken in the past few years. During Reagan's visit the two sides considered the question of supplying Beijing with space equipment and technology and of organizing a joint Sino-American space flight.

Over 10,000 Chinese students and trainees are studying in the United States. Reagan said this number may be increased to 100,000. Every month over 100 Chinese delegations go to the United States. In 1983 China was visited by 150,000 Americans, three times more than in 1979.

The expansion of American-Chinese trade, economic, scientific and technological ties and the growth of U.S. investment in the Chinese economy, described by Washington as disinterested "aid," are by no means dictated by altruistic considerations. Clearly the imperialists have never been and will never be friends of socialism. The U.S. ruling circles want to use Beijing's interest in economic aid in order to hitch the Chinese economy to the world capitalist market, create the conditions for the evolution of China's home and foreign policies in a direction favourable to imperialism, and erode the foundations of China's social system. That is why the U.S. President particularly welcomed the Chinese leaders' decision to open their doors wider to the West and create conditions for the free exchange of knowledge. He praised the growing spirit of enterprise in China and stressed that Beijing's "open-door" policy made possible a further coincidence of the two countries' interests.

Reagan declared with undisguised satisfaction that "American concerns can create branches of their own in China" and that "capitalism will be... in these plants." This thought was expressed even more frankly by Robert McFarlane, the national security adviser to the President. "In oil, coal extraction, nuclear power, hydropower we may well see... hundres of thousands of Americans and other Westerners in China," he said. "...You can't expect anything but change, and I think we're going to see change in China."

The real meaning of the U.S. President's visit to China will become clear some time in the future. However, it is already clear that the visit of Reagan, a direct placeman of the U.S. military-industrial complex and the initiator of a crusade against socialism, his calls for greater confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and his attempts to use the "Chinese factor" in the U.S. military and political plans in Asia and the Pacific run counter to the interests of peace and socialism and to the interests of the Chinese people.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIM IL-SONG VISIT

TV Coverage of Arrival

LD231226 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 May 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A DPRK party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, has arrived on an official friendly visit in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Yaroslavl Station in the capital was decorated with the state flags of the DPRK and the Soviet Union. The guests were greeted by Comrades Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, and Rusakov. [Video shows Kim Il-song, followed by others, leaving train, then being greeted by Tikhonov, Gromyko, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, and Rusakov] Pioneers presented Kim Il-song and the delegation members with bouquets of flowers.

On the Komsomolskaya Ploshchad in the capital, a festive welcome took place. [Video shows crowd with flowers and waving small North Korean and Soviet flags. Kim Il-song and Tikhonov are shown walking toward honor guard commander, with others behind them] The officer commanding the honor guard reported to them. [Video shows an Air Force officer reporting to Kim Il-song and Tikhonov. As military band plays DPRK and the Soviet national anthems, video shows Tikhonov and Kim Il-song in front of honor guard and guard at present-arms consisting of Army, Air Force and Navy contingents] The national anthems of the two countries were played. Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Kim Il-song inspected the ranks of the Soviet servicemen.

The DPRK party and state officials were also greeted by Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR minister; and other officials. [Video shows Kim Il-song and others shaking hands with line of people, all with back to camera, unidentifiable] The welcoming party included staff of the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union and Korean students and post-graduates studying in Moscow. [Video shows crowd of Asians waving flowers, young people presenting bouquets to Kim Il-song] The guests were greeted by representatives of the working people of the capital. [Video of Kim Il-song, Tikhonov, and others in front of crowd waving flags.] The welcoming ceremony ended with the march past of the honor guard [Video shows the march past, then Tikhonov and Kim Il-song entering large car] From the station, the column of cars sets off for the Kremlin. [Video of column of at least five large cars leaving the square] In the streets and squares through which the column of cars passed, accompanied by an escort of honor of motorcyclists, there were flags of the DPRK and Soviet Union and welcoming signs. Along the route, the delegation was warmly greeted by Muscovites. [Video shows column of at least 12 cars]

[Video shows preocession arriving in courtyard, then close-ups of Chernenko, Ryzhkov, and Gorbachev] In the Kremlin, in the courtyard outside the Great Palace of the Kremlin, Kim Il-song and the other members of the delegation were warmly welcomed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

[Kim Il-song and party approach Chernenko, who walks slowly and unaided, to meet them. Chernenko and Kim Il-song shake hands.] Present at the meeting ceremony in the Kremlin were Comrades Tikhonov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, and other officials. [Video shows group shaking hands, including all abovementioned. They then line up showing, left to right on screen: three unidentified people, Rusakov, two unidentifieds, Ustinov, one unidentified, Gromyko, Chernenko, Kim Il-song, Tikhonov, one unidentified, Gorbachev, Ryzhkov, and Kuznetsov. Rusakov, both at the station and here, is wearing dark glasses. Then a group of Koreans and Soviet officials are shown, including Kim Il-song, Chernenko, Gromyko, Kuznetsov, Tikhonov, Gorbachev, Kuznetsov, Rusakov, Ustinov, and possibly Yakuzliyev. Video ends with Soviet and DPRK flags.]

Visit to Lenin Mausoleum

LD231726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Kim Il-song and other members of his delegation today visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. They honored the memory of the creator of the CPSU, the founder of the first socialist state in the world, with a minute's silence. The guests made a tribute of respect to Soviet servicemen who fell in the struggle against fascism and laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
Kremlin Wall.

The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ryutel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Attendance at Kremlin Dinner

LD231624 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government held a dinner at the Grand Kremlin Palace today in honour of a party and state delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, President of the DPRK Kim Il-song.

The dinner was attended from the Soviet side by: Konstantin Chernenko, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Mikhail Gorbachev, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Gromyko, Grigoriy Romanov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Petr Demichev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Mikhail Zimyanin, Ivan Kapitonov, Konstantin Rusakov, Nikolay Ryzhkov, vice presidents of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers of the USSR, chairman of [word indistinct] committee, and other officials.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko and Kim Il-song exchanged speeches at the dinner.

The speeches by Konstantin Chernenko and Kim Il-song were heard with great attention and were greeted with prolonged applause.

The dinner was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chernenko Dinner Speech

LD231644 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere": Text of speech by Konstantin Chernenko at the dinner in honor of the DPRK party and state delegation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song!

Esteemed Korean friends!

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Soviet Government, allow me to welcome you in the Grand Kremlin Palace.

Strong historical bonds of friendship link our peoples and countries. The Soviet people remember the heroic deeds of the Korean partisans, who waged a courageous struggle against the Japanese enslavers in difficult conditions. We jointly fought against Japanese militarism during the hard years of World War II. Thousands of Soviet servicemen fell in the fighting for the freedom and independence of Korea. The peoples of our countries hold their memory sacred.

We were together with the fraternal Korean people in their struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and helped overcome the destructive consequences of that aggression. Our countries have built and continue building a socialist society in close cooperation.

Twenty three years ago, a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was signed here in the Moscow Kremlin. It has become a reliable foundation for the development of Soviet-Korean relations, an important factor of peace and security in the Far East.

The Korean working people, guided by the Workers Party of Korea, its Central Committee with Comrade Kim Il-song at the head, have scored major successes in building socialism. The republic has now a developed industry and highly productive agriculture. The culture and well-being of the people are on the rise. The Soviet people are gratified by the achievements of the Korean friends.

It can be stated with feelings of satisfaction that Soviet-Korean relations are developing successfully in the important sections of socialist construction. Economic links are growing. Contacts in the field of culture, science, and education are widening.

Of course, the possibilities of our cooperation are far from being exhausted. It can be further expanded, and not only in the economic field. Exchanges of experience in party and state work and interaction in the sphere of international activities are becoming, we believe, ever more important now.

We attach much importance to the forthcoming talks. They will undoubtedly help raise the Soviet-Korean ties to a new stage. I would like to stress here once again that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government will continue exerting efforts to consolidate our cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Comrades! The Soviet people well know and understand the fundamental national problem for whose solution the Korean people are perseveringly struggling. It is the problem of reunifying a country which has been split up through the fault of American imperialism.

The Soviet Union consistently stands for the reunification of Korea by peaceful means, on a democratic basis, following withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. This is our firm and invariable position. We support the DPRK's important initiatives, which provide for signing a peace treaty instead of the existing armistice agreement, adopting a declaration on non-aggression between north and south, carrying out mutual reductions of armed forces, and making the Korean peninsula into a nuclear weapons-free zone. To realize these proposals is substantially to ameliorate the situation in Korea and create favourable conditions for productive dialogue between north and south.

The forces of imperialism and reaction are throwing up additional obstacles on the way to a just solution to the Korean quesion, which is sufficiently complicated per se. These include the buildup of the U.S. armed contingent in the south of Korea and the shows of American military might, which have been growing in scope with every passing year and which and which involve combat units of South Korea and Japan as well. I should say that we are seriously worried by such a dangerous seat of military tension close to the state borders of the Soviet Union.

For the imperialists, the Asian Continent is another, Eastern, front of struggle against socialist states. The United States has spun a web of military bases and strongpoints there and deployed nuclear weapons. Lying within the range of these weapons is not only the territory of the Soviet Union, but also the territories of other socialist, and not only socialist, states in Asia and the Pacific. It should be recalled that it was the Asian Continent that was the first testing range for the use of nuclear weapons in combat by the United States.

"Divide and rule" is a traditional method of the colonizers. Nowadays, the imperialists are continuing to apply the tactics of disuniting peoples and setting one country against another. In spite of what appears to be the instructive experience of the disgraceful collapse of such anti-communist alliances as CENTO and SEATO, they are again trying to forge militarist aces and triangles like the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul bloc. We are against such geopolitics, against all manner of "spheres of influence" and "zones of interests," against closed military groupings anywhere, and in the Pacific in particular. The latter belongs to all; it can and must become an ocean of peace and goodneighborliness, which would bring the peoples closer together rather than separate them.

And is not the U.S. policy of reviving and strengthening Japanese militarism destabilizing the situation in Asia? They in Washington do not conceal their intentions to convert Japan into a kind of "unsinkable aircraft carrier". This is a dangerous game, since Japanese militarism has on more than one occasion revealed its expansionist colonizer's essence and has on more than one occasion unleashed war. In Tokyo, in the meantime, revanchist notes are again being struck and territorial claims laid. Attempts to repeat history, and on a more dangerous basis at that, in the age of nuclear weapons cannot but make many Asian states apprehensive. These attempts do not augur anything good for Japan either.

The peoples of Asia have different histories and different social systems, but their basic interests can be brought to a common denominator, which is the desire for peace and goodneighborly relations, the renunciation of the use of force, the settlement of contentious issues and conflicts by peaceful means, equality and independence, respect for sovereignty and the inviolability of borders, non-interference in domestic affairs, the development of economic and other cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit, and an independent free choice of the road of social development. On such principles, we are sure, the peoples of Asia can find a common language.

The Soviet Union is consistently in favor of starting an active, conscientious search for ways to improve the situation in the Asian Continent without wasting precious time. As is known, the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union proposed that talks be conducted on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all interested countries. Implementation of such measures would substantially help consolidate the foundations of universal peace.

Well-knwon are the DPRK's peace initiatives directed at lessening tension in Korea and the Far East. The world public positively assessed the proposal advanced by the Mongolian People's Republic that a convention be concluded on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between states in Asia and the Pacific. We fully approve of the constructive stance and peace initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which, courageously opposing attacks from imperialism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia, call for mutual understanding and normalization of relations between states of the region, for its transformation into a zone of peace and stability. The Non-aligned Movement advances quite a few useful and constructive ideas.

We think that such a factor as relations between the Soviet Union and China is also very essential for the development of the situation in the Asian Continent. Our country consistently favors their normalization and improvement, but naturally, not at the expense of third countries. Progress in Soviet-Chinese relations, the PRC's participation in the peoples' struggle to prevent war would undoubtedly facilitate the growth of the role of socialism in international affairs, the consolidation of the positions of forces committed to peace.

We are far from thinking that Asian problems can be resolved within a brief period with the help of a single conference or agreement. Still, a beginning must be made. As a Korean proverb has it, a journey of one thousand li starts with the first step.

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song,

Esteemed Korean friends,

Staying in our country, you were able to see that all the aspirations of the Soviet people are directed towards peaceful construction.

In the international arena, our chief efforts are directed at blocking the road to imperialism's extremely dangerous policy, stopping the arms race, and ensuring a peaceful life for peoples. The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority. At the same time, it will never allow its defense capabilities to be below the level necessary for repulsing any aggression. We will be able to defend our historic accomplishments, our state interests, as well as the interests and security of our allies. No one should have any doubts about that.

These are complicated and tense times, and it has never been so important that all forces of peace and progress -- countries of socialism, communist and workers' parties, national liberation, anti-imperialist movements -- act in unity and cohesion.

From the bottom of our hearts, we wish the Korean people new, big achievements in fulfilling the plans of socialist construction advanced by the Worker's Party of Korea. We wish that the Korean people were united into one peace-loving democratic state.

Let me propose a toast:

-- To the further consolidation and development of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Korean peoples, the parties and governments of our countries, to unity between the USSR and the DPRK in building a new society, defending peace and peoples' security.

-- To the health and successes of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, President of the Republic Comrade Kim Il-song!

-- To the health of the members of the party and state delegation of the DPRK!

-- To the health of all the comrades present here!

Kim Il-song Dinner Speech

PM241122 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[TASS] Esteemed Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, esteemed leaders of the Soviet party and government, comrades and friends. Today we are very much pleased to have a meaningful meeting with the leaders of the Soviet party and government and share comradely friendship with them, on our arrival in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, a close neighbour of ours and the land of our old comrades-in-arms.

We have had a happy and pleasant journey since the very moment of our entry into the land of the soviets, thanks to the deep attention and warm hospitality shown us by the Soviet comrades. During our journey to Moscow across the vast land of Siberia, we have witnessed and got a deep impression of the magnificent struggle of the Soviet people to build socialism and communism.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to you for your kind reception for us and to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko for the excellent speech of overflowing friendship he has made right here. Also I would like to convey the warm fraternal greetings from our party, government, and people to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people.

We are on this visit with a noble desire to consolidate and develop further the traditional friendship between Korea and the Soviet Union, to learn from the valuable success and from advanced experience of the Soviet people in their building of socialism, and to extend and develop exchange and cooperation between the two countries onto a higher plane.

Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors with borders on the same river. The Korean and Soviet peoples are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who have fought in cooperation for their common ideal and purpose for a long time.

Korean-Soviet friendship is based on the relations of unbreakable class alliance and comradeship and has a long historical tradition.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Communists, and the peoples of our two countries have long been fighting shoulder to shoulder against imperialist aggression and colonialist oppression and closely supporting and cooperating with each other for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union have developed continuously down through to this date in the interests of the two peoples and as required by the great cause of socialism and communism.

In the past, The Soviet people shed blood in helping our people to liberate our country. Both in the period of the fatherland liberation war against U.S. imperialist aggression and in the difficult years of postwar reconstruction, they gave us material and moral support and encouragement. Still today, they are giving active support and assistance to our people in the struggle for socialist construction and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Our people always remember it and feel grateful for it.

The Soviet Union is the homeland of Leninism and the first socialist state in the world.

Under the banner of Leninism, the Soviet people repelled imperialist aggression and crushed the resistance of the domestic counterrevolutionary forces, and pioneered an unbeaten path of socialism. By a long-drawn-out arduous struggle they have built their country into the developed socialist power it is today.

Today, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the Soviet people are making a great success in their struggle to win the cause of socialism and communism by implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the recent plenums of the Party Central Committee.

The Korean people rejoice, just as over their own, over the success of the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union in the revolution and construction and heartily wish them more brilliant success in their future struggle to complete the building of a developed socialist society.

Comrades and friends. The burning issue which confronts mankind at present is to prevent a new world war and safeguard peace.

Today the international situation is very tense because of the adventurous power politics pursued by imperialists and their inflammatory intrigues; the danger of a new war is daily growing on the globe.

It is the most important and urgent matter that the peoples of the socialist countries and all the progressive people in other parts of the world fight all out to prevent a new world war and safeguard peace.

The Communist Party, Government, and people of the Soviet Union are fighting resolutely for peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world against the imperialists' aggressive policy and their moves to provoke a new war.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the government of our republic actively support the just stand and measures taken by the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union to ease the international tension and to remove the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and express their firm solidarity with the Soviet people in their struggle.

In order to ease the international tension and prevent a new global war, it is important to dispel the tension in Asia and the Korean peninsula.

With a view to lessening tension and averting a war in the Korean peninsula, the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of our republic maintain invariably the policy of peaceful national reunification.

Recently our party and the government of our republic made a new proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea, precisely for the fundamental purpose of easing the tension and removing the war danger from the Korean peninsula, thus creating a situation and precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Today the governments and peoples of the Soviet Union and many other countries actively support our proposals for peaceful national reunification and for tripartite talks.

We firmly believe that the cause of the reunification of the country, which is our nation's supreme desire, will be accomplished in a peaceful way, with active support and encouragement from the fraternal Soviet people and the progressive people of the world.

Communism represents the bright future of mankind, and the building of a socialist and communist society is the most important revolutionary task of the parties and states of socialist countries.

In order to promote successfully the building of socialism and communism, the socialist countries must properly enlist the creative abilities of their own peoples and, at the same time, strengthen their international solidarity and cooperation.

The might of socialism consists in solidarity and cooperation. Only when they strengthen solidarity and cooperation can each of the socialist countries thwart the economic blockade and all obstructive moves of imperialists, and ensure success in building socialism. Only then can all the socialist forces counter the allied imperialist forces with their unbreakable strength of unity and solidarity.

Our party and government attach great importance to solidarity and cooperation with the brotherly socialist countries. They are striving to further consolidate and develop them, and are struggling to contribute to strengthening the socialist forces as a whole, by building socialism successfully in our country.

Our party and government will, in the future, steadily develop friendship, solidarity, and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, for the successful building of socialism in our country and for the further consolidation of all the socialist forces.

We hope that during this visit we will sincerely discuss with the Soviet party and state leaders the effective ways of expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries in all fields and in a comprehensive way, the current international situation and other matters of common concern, and that comradely friendship and confidence in each other will be further promoted.

I firmly believe that our visit to the Soviet Union will bear good fruit, will meet the expectations of the Korean and Soviet peoples, and will mark a turning point in developing the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship onto a higher stage.

Highly pleased at our meeting Soviet party and government leaders, our intimate friends, in this joyful place, I would like to propose a toast:

To everlasting friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples,
To the strengthening and development of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Prosperity of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
To the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement,
To world peace,
To the good health of esteemed Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko,
To the good health of party and government leaders of the Soviet Union,
To the health of comrades and friends present here.

Leaders Hold Talks

LD241241 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- Soviet-Korean talks began in the Kremlin today. Taking part in them are:

From the Soviet side -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Ryzhkov, the USSR Ambassador in the DPRK Nikolay Shubnikov;

From the Korean side -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, President of the DPRK Kim Il-song, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK O Shin-u, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Vice President of the DPRK Yu Shlong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Deputy Premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK Kim Yong-nam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Deputy Premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK Kong Shin-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee, Ambassador of the DPRK in the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, Konstantin Chernenko greeted Kim Il-song and the party and state delegation of the People's Democratic Republic he leads.

The head of the party and state delegation of the DPRK Kim Il-song spoke about the progress of socialist construction being conducted by the working people of the republic under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, about successes in carrying out the second seven-year plan for the development of the national economy and the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, about the vigorous efforts of the government of the republic to secure withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and a peaceful unification of the homeland.

Konstantin Chernenko informed the Korean comrades about the great constructive work being done by the Soviet people who are successfully carrying out, under the leadership of the CPSU, the historic decisions of the 26th congress, of the party and the subsequent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee. The elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the results of its first session, Konstantin Chernenko said, clearly showed once more that the party's strategic course toward perfecting developed socialism and strengthening peace and security has the full support of the entire Soviet people.

Participants in the talks exchanged views on the state and prospects of the Soviet-Korean relations and expressed satisfaction over the development of trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation, as well as the cultural exchange. The sides stressed the importance of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of July 6, 1961, for the all-round development of the Soviet-Korean ties, for the preservation of the situation of peace in the Far East.

The sides went on record in favour of the perfection of a further expansion of inter-party contacts on all the levels.

Participants in the talks exchanged opinion on international problems, which corroborated the similarity of their views on the causes of tension in Europe, in Asia, in the Middle East and Central America. The sides strongly denounced the aggressive policy of the ruling circles of the U.S. Administration and NATO which are striving to upset existing military-strategic balance, and pointed out the danger of the growing militaristic trends in Japan and of the attempts to create a military-political alliance Washington-Tokyo-Seoul.

Solidarity was expressed with the peoples, which have liberated themselves from colonial oppression and embarked on the road of independent development, and support was declared for the struggle by the young independent nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, hegemonism, neo-colonialism, racism and Zionism, for strengthening political and economic independence.

It was pointed out that the task of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and insuring still more active interaction between all revolutionary, democratic, progressive forces of our time in order to foil the aggressive designs of imperialism, prevent war and uphold the cause of peace and social progress on earth is becoming ever more important in the present-day international situation.

Special attention was given at the talks to the situation in the Korean peninsula, which remains unsettled and tense due to the continuing presence of American troops in South Korea for about four decades. Konstantin Chernenko expressed the Soviet Union's support for the struggle of the Workers Party of Korea, the DPRK Government and the whole Korean people for a peaceful democratic re-unification of Korea without any outside interference.

The importance of holding regular Soviet-Korean consultations on a broad range of issues of the international situation was acknowledged.

The talks between the Soviet and Korean leaders are being held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding. The talks will be continued.

YOUTH LEAGUE DELEGATION ENDS DPRK VISIT

SK231121 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The visit to the DPRK by a delegation of the Lenin Communist Youth League headed by Comrade Okhromiy, secretary of the League's Central Committee, has ended.

The delegation, which visited the DPRK at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea [SWYLK], toured a series of schools and enterprises and held a meeting at the SWYLK Central Committee. At the meeting, they exchanged experiences in patriotic work and sports activities.

In talks with Comrade Yi Yong-su, chairman of the SWYLK Central Committee, the Soviet and DPRK delegations emphasized the need to further develop relations between the youth leagues of the two countries.

At the talks, Comrade Yi Yong-su said that the DPRK youths actively support the decision to hold the 11th World Festival of Youths and Students in Moscow and will actively participate in this festival.

In a meeting with the Soviet Youth League delegation, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, said that the Korean people highly evaluate all efforts of the Soviet Union for peace and security in Asia and the world and that they will not forget the unwavering support of the CPSU and the Soviet people to the (?Korean people).

NAKASONE'S REMARKS ON NUCLEAR ARMS CRITICIZED

LD221803 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- TASS political commentator Askold Biryukov writes:

Tokyo is planning to take yet another step along the road of cooperation with the Pentagon in pursuing the nuclear-missile strategy in the Asian-Pacific region. This is evidenced by statements made recently by the Japanese Premier Nakasone in parliament.

Replying to questions by opposition deputies in the Foreign Affairs Commission of the House of Councillors he declared that "in the event of a contingency" the Japanese navy is prepared for conducting joint combat operations "in the open sea" with ships of the United States Navy armed with nuclear cruise missiles. The prime minister contended that such joint operations are supposedly necessary for the "effective functioning" of the Japanese American "security treaty" and supposedly "do not contradict" Japan's three non-nuclear principles.

When under the fire of criticism the premier had to admit that his position actually turns Japan into a target for a return strike in the event of a nuclear conflict in the region. He nevertheless tried to uphold his stand insisting that nuclear arms are a "necessary evil".

As the newspaper MAINICHI noted in this connection, it is the first time that a Japanese head of government has so openly spoken about the possibility of his country's navy joining the operations of American ships with "Tomahawks" on board. Quite naturally this "outspokenness" was received with indignation in broad sections of the Japanese public. It viewed in the premier's remarks an attempt by the country's ruling circles to justify a qualitatively new stage in Japan's cooperation with the United States which is trying to break the existing regional and strategic parity in the field of nuclear arms.

Deputy Okazaki stated in connection with the stand taken by Nakasone that it signifies a new dangerous escalation of military ties between Tokyo and Washington and endangers the country's very existence. Japan, the newspaper AKAHATA writes, is becoming not only a base for United States naval ships with nuclear weapons on board but also the most active participant in operations by the Pentagon's shock forces armed with cruise missiles.

The head of government, the paper stresses, is sacrificing the whole of Japan by making it a target of an inescapable reply nuclear strike. The support by the Japanese navy of the nuclear forces of its American allies will be nothing but direct complicity in operations with the use of nuclear weapons, this being in crying contradiction with Japan's officially proclaimed non-nuclear principles.

The justified nature of the Japanese public's apprehensions was confirmed in an interview to the Japanese KYODO agency by the retired American Rear Admiral Gene Larocque, who now heads in the United States a centre on military problems. He said that the "Tomahawks", with which up to 90 percent of U.S. ships and submarines in the Pacific will be armed in the course of one or two years starting with June of this year, not only will not contribute to Japan's security but will make the Japanese archipelago a target for a return nuclear strike. The defence by Japan of sea lanes a thousand miles away from its shores, he stressed, inevitably will draw the country into the nuclear strategy of the United States.

Premier Nakasone's statements show the real worth of the assurances that are periodically made by him that his government's aim is the establishment of lasting peace and the banning of nuclear arms for all times.

JAPAN WANTS ASEAN IN PACIFIC ALLIANCE

LD221632 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

On the instruction of the Reagan administration, Tokyo undertook the initiative in forming "Pacific alliance" which is called upon to replace the aggressive SEATO bloc, which ingloriously disintegrated. The Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe announced the intention to officially put forward the idea at the conference of foreign ministers of the ASEAN member-states, with the participation of the United States, Japan and a number of other countries, due to be held in Jakarta in July this year.

As is noted by the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI what is planned is to form an alliance to bring together the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the ASEAN member-states within the framework of one organization to "rally the countries of the region around the policy of the Reagan administration". Initially, Japan intends to call for intensification of economic and political links between the participants in the planned bloc. But it has been noted here that the Nakasone cabinet decided to put forward its "Pacific initiative" right after the Tokyo visit of the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger who openly called for knocking together a militaristic alliance with the "participation of all American friends".

Armed forces of the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, apart from bilateral links and participation in NATO and ANZUS, are already testing joint combat operations in the course of regular naval exercises "Rimpac" which are being held in the central part of the Pacific. As the next step in Washington they plan to draw ASEAN to the so-called "multilateral force to patrol the Strait of Malacca". Actually this will lead to drawing members of this regional economic grouping into the Pentagon's global militaristic system and is aimed at creating a new version of the military-political SEATO pact which ceased to exist after the failure of the American aggression in Indochina.

According to the press, the Japanese Government intends to raise the question of ASEAN's consent to participation in the "Pacific alliance" at negotiations with the Foreign Minister of Indonesia M. Kusumaatmaja to be held here, using as a means of pressure the so-called "economic aid". So far, writes the newspaper MAINICHI, the states of the association categorically objected against formation of a new bloc in the Pacific, realizing that it will lead to direct rule of the United States and Japan over them.

JAPAN SEEKS PERMANENCE FOR MILITIZATION COURSE

PM221451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "What Lies Behind the 'Summarizing of Results'"]

[Text] Tokyo, May -- When he became head of government 18 months ago, Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone declared that his main goal was to "summarize the final results of postwar politics." He never explained what he meant specifically. And local political observers at first did not help to make this clear.

Some people believe it is a matter of "bringing Japanese politics into line with its economic might." Others think that from now on the emphasis increasingly will be on building up the country's military might in the guise of defending national interests.

But is is now clear what the premier meant. "Summarizing the final results of postwar politics" means nothing less than trying to direct Japan again along the dangerous path of militarism.

"We are no longer living in the postwar period," M. Ishibashi, chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party Central Executive Committee, wrote in the magazine JAPAN QUARTERLY. "In a certain sense we have again returned to the period prior to World War II. There is so much in common between that period and the present. I can see a common link between today's talk about the 'Soviet threat' and Japan's concern -- characteristic of the prewar period -- about being encircled by the Americans, British, Chinese, and Dutch.

"The joint military efforts of Japan and South Korea remind me of the anti-Comintern pact signed between Japan, Germany, and Italy. Before World War II the Korean peninsula was said to be Japan's 'life line.' Now we are told that South Korea's security is vitally necessary for our security.

"In their assurances of their desire to contribute to the cause of peace and security in the Far East, Japan's leaders today recall the prewar militarists advocating 'peace in Asia.' The plan for creating a Pacific community has a ring of the 'Greater East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere." In drawing up the budget, defense spending is declared to be 'inviolable.' In exactly the same way the 'extraordinary military appropriations' during the war years knew no bounds...

"The government would like all this to appear as if the buildup of military might is being carried out at the insistence of the Western countries. In reality it is the government itself that is pursuing a course of transforming Japan into a military power again."

Japan's ruling circles are persistently and systematically trying to weaken and ultimately eliminate everything that hampers them in pursuing this course.

The offensive is being conducted along very diverse salients. Photographs and drawings depicting the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the burdens of war, pages describing Japanese aggression against other peoples, tables and diagrams on the steady and sharp increase in military spending, and explanations of the peace clauses of the Japanese Constitution and its tenets on human rights are all disappearing from the school textbooks. If we are to believe official assurances, all this is being done with a view to "fostering patriotism" in the rising generation. In reality, as I. Tanaka, chairman of the All-Japanese Teachers' Union, noted at its recent congress, Prime Minister Nakasone is trying to restore public education to its prewar state.

A propaganda campaign is steadily gaining momentum about the "exclusiveness" of the Japanese nation and the fact that a "middle class society" in which there are no antagonisms and no contradictions has been built in the country -- a society that allegedly needs to have great combat might for its "defense."

Following the denationalization of the state railways, the Liberal Democrats have submitted several bills to parliament on privatizing other companies. In some cases this is being done on the pretext of "nonprofitability," in other cases to "improve" the competitiveness of Japanese enterprises and companies. In fact that government is trying to discredit the very idea of state ownership and consolidate the position of big capital and the military-industrial complex.

The current ruling grouping in the country intends come what may to ensure the "permanence" of the course toward militarization. Seeing themselves as the most reliable guarantee of the continuation of this course, the Liberal Democrats are seeking a review of the electoral system that would let them retain the power in their own hands for a long time. This involves, in particular, electing in all cases just one deputy for each district to the lower house, instead of between one and three. This innovation would give the Liberal Democrats the opportunity -- while winning the same number of votes as at present -- of taking 70-80 percent of the lower house seats and thus securing a review of the Constitution with a view to eliminating its clauses that limit military activity.

The ruling party's maneuvers are meeting with decisive opposition from all democratic forces, which realize that implementation of these plans would intensify dangerous tendencies in the country's foreign and domestic policy still further and open the way to unrestrained militarization and attacks on people's rights.

With only a small majority in both houses of parliament, the Liberal Democrats are still forced to take opposition opinion into account to a certain degree. But they are striving to do everything to split it and to draw onto their own side or even just neutralize other right-wing and also centrist parties. They are succeeding in this on the whole. On a number of important international and domestic problems the positions of these parties are becoming increasingly close to the Liberal Democrats, who promise to consider including representatives of the right and the center in government. At the same time the ruling party is feverishly seeking ways to deal definitively with that section of the opposition that favors radical social changes and abandonment of the dangerous course.

The bill on political parties drafted at the instruction of the Liberal Democratic leadership graphically exemplifies these attempts. Officially this document is designed to regulate the activity of political associations, subordinate this activity to the interests of the whole state, and put an end to the power of money or at least substantially reduce it. In fact its aim is to weaken and outlaw political opponents.

The bill proposes recognizing the legal existence only of those parties that win a set percentage in elections and send no fewer than 35 deputies to the country's supreme legislative organ. And a party could be formed only if at least 100,000 voters, prepared to become members of it immediately, advocated its creation. But the chief condition facing a political party is to "contribute to the prevention of revolution." The bill is reminiscent of the prewar law "on the preservation of public order," which was used to deal with the opponents of militarism and reaction.

As a Japanese Communist Party Central Committee statement notes, the introduction of the law on political parties would mean "recognizing as legal only those parties that defend the existing system of domination, and liquidating and suppressing all those forces that criticize and advocate changing it."

Thus the circle of "summarizing the final results of postwar politics" is closed. The struggle against the Draconian law, the newspaper AKAHATA writes, must be the chief task of all parties and progressive forces which favor peace and democracy. This appeal meets with wide support in the country.

PDPA POLITBURO STRENGTHENS PARTY DISCIPLINE

PM221604 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PDPA Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 May -- A session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo has been held here under the chairmanship of B. Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. It examined questions of strengthening revolutionary state power, party unity, and the party's organic links with the people. To further enhance the PDPA's leading and directing role in present-day Afghan society, a BAKHTAR agency report says, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo adopted decisions aimed at the all-around strengthening of party discipline at all levels. The report notes that the session adopted a resolution on the creation of self-defense groups at industrial and agricultural enterprises in the country.

B. Karmal, who addressed the session, advocated settling the situation around Afghanistan by means of direct political talks.

DRA HITS U.S.-PAKISTAN ANTI-AFGHAN SOLIDARITY

LD211852 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Kabul May 21 TASS -- The American Administration, worried by a series of crushing defeats suffered by Afghan counter-revolutionaries, has of late increased pressure on Pakistan in a bid to fasten it even more tightly to its policy, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said in a statement distributed by the news agency BAKHTAR. The U.S. Administration has also organized a campaign of solidarity of the so-called free world with the Ziaul Haq regime in Pakistan, which is the main base of the struggle against the forces of democracy and progress in the region and of the armed aggression against the DRA. It is not fortuitous that Washington's accomplices have of late visited Pakistan one after another, calling there at camps of so-called refugees and trying to outdo one another in smearing the DRA and distorting the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance to the Afghan people.

The statement said further that U.S. Vice-President George Bush has also visited Pakistan with same aims. He went to camps, where Afghan counter-revolutionaries are undergoing military training, met with chieftains of their gangs, and made instigatory speeches against Afghanistan. In addition to the hundreds of millions of dollars granted by the Pentagon and the C.I.A. to Afghan counter-revolution, he openly promised the elements fighting the Government of the DRA, which is a fully-fledged U.N. member, another 15 million dollars.

During his stay in Pakistan Bush tried to prod the military government of that country into more active support for Afghan counter-revolution and tie Islamabad even more securely to the Washington-Beijing axis which is spearheaded against the DRA. He promised to the Pakistani military regime additional political and military aid from the United States, which includes supplies of up-to-date American armament worth billions of dollars, and prepared the ground for the construction of new American military bases and the deployment of American troops in Pakistani territory. Bush's pronouncements and actions in Pakistan, the DRA Foreign Ministry said in its statement, have confirmed once again that the growth of tension around Afghanistan is the prime U.S. goal in Southwest Asia, while the Reagan administration's contentions that it stands for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan only serve to cover up U.S. aggressive objectives in the region.

It is clear to the entire world, the statement went on, that the blame for the preservation of the situation around Afghanistan is on the United States which, by bringing pressure to bear on Pakistan, prevents the attainment of a just political settlement.

The DRA Foreign Ministry also said that the U.S. allies in the aggressive NATO bloc are also sharing practically in the undeclared war against the DRA. They are also undertaking efforts to distort reality. One example of such efforts has been the last statement issued by the foreign ministers of the EEC countries. Their "crocodile tears," the statement said, cannot conceal from the world public the fact that the United States, its allies and accomplices bear direct responsibility for the suffering of the people of Afghanistan.

Bush's visit to Pakistan has shown, the statement said, that the United States intends to impart a qualitatively new aspect to interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan. In this connection the U.S. vice-president's statements and actions in Delhi, where he tried to justify his country's militarist policy and the armament of Pakistan in excess of its defense needs with references to "the situation in Afghanistan" and a so-called "Soviet threat," appear false and ludicrous. At present Pakistan has been turned into an American base for destabilizing those countries in the region, which do not suit Washington. The copious flow of up-to-date American weaponry into Pakistan is designed to create a threat to the security of Pakistan's neighbours, including peaceful India.

The DRA Foreign Ministry, the statement said in conclusion, condemns the U.S. vice-president's instigatory visit to Pakistan and stresses that no interference, plots and aggressions by imperialism and reaction will be able to prevent the achievement of the humane aims of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

U.S. PRESSURE BEHIND EEC'S AFGHAN STATEMENT

LD221353 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Kabul May 22 TASS -- The statement on Afghanistan, adopted at the recent foreign ministers level session of the EEC Council of Ministers in Brussels under U.S. pressure, is nothing by gross interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, says a commentary by BAKHTAR news agency. While prattling about the "suffering" of the Afghan people, the authors of the statement keep silent on the true causes of the tense situation in the region.

The forces of world imperialism and reaction led by the United States have launched an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. Hundreds of Western instructors are training gangs of terrorists and saboteurs who sow death and destruction in Afghanistan. Washington has already spent a billion dollars to finance Afghan counter-revolution. Members of the Common Market are also engaged in the waging and funding of the undeclared war on Afghanistan. The money, lavishly provided as "aid to the refugees," is used by various counter-revolutionary groupings for conducting bandit actions against the Afghan people.

The statement by the EEC ministers, BAKHTAR stresses, is fresh evidence of the fact that Common Market countries are following in the footsteps of the American Administration, bowing to its economic and political pressure. The United States is pursuing a policy of terror and aggression with regard to developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

U.S. BACKING OF BASMACHI GANGS IN DRA SCORED

PM221417 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 May 84 p 3

[D. Chuvakhin article: "Who Is Behind the Basmachis"]

[Text] The other day U.S. Vice President G. Bush, on arriving in Pakistan, headed directly for an Afghan counterrevolutionary camp. He assured the counterrevolutionaries of total White House support. Moreover, it is no secret that the dushmans would not be able to commit their bloody deeds if U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces did not supply them with weapons and money.

In one of the secret letters addressed to the U.S. ambassador in Pakistan which were recently made public at a Kabul press conference the heads of the anti-Afghan gangs outline their requirements for various types of weapons. Along with antitank and antiaircraft missiles, they ask Washington to send chemical weapons too. And the message is couched in such a way that there is no doubt that all the basmachis' wishes will be satisfied.

This "diplomatic" correspondence between the bandits plundering on Afghan soil and their transatlantic masters is further proof of the undeclared war being waged by the United States against this independent state. The scale of anti-Afghan subversive activity has risen sharply since the advent in power of the Reagan administration. Former U.S. Under Secretary of State Eagleburger has admitted that the present U.S. rulers have allocated over $300 million, which Washington hypocritically describes as "aid for Afghan refugees," to finance U.S. subversion against the DRA. NEWSWEEK wrote recently that the basmachis are annually given an additional $100 million through CIA channels.

Speaking at a recent press conference, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs G. Shaffer reaffirmed that the struggle in Afghanistan -- that is, the CIA's subversive activity against the DRA -- will continue in the "forseeable future." Robert Brown, famous in the West as a recruiter of so-called "soldiers of fortune," has recently been newly tasked by his masters in Washington with implementing "special operations" in Afghanistan. Along with other U.S. "experts" in organizing subversive operations, this professional killer secretly penetrated DRA territory. At meetings with ringleaders of counterrevolutionary gangs in Pakistan Brown discussed recruiting mercenaries and transferring them to Afghanistan to commit terrorist and subversive acts, and also the expansion of weapons deliveries from NATO countries to the basmachis. It is not inappropriate to recall that Brown is an ex-U.S. Army colonel and maintains close links with the CIA.

To destabilize the situation in the DRA, the Reagan administration is not restricting itself to delivering modern weapons to the bandit formations carrying out raids on DRA territory. It has recently been working out plans for setting up a special office of the subversive Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe on Pakistan's territory. To this end J. Buckley, leader of these "psychological warfare" centers, was sent to Islamabad on the personal order of the U.S. President. Currently more than 50 Western and other hostile radio stations are conducting subversive broadcasts in the various languages of the peoples of Afghanistan totaling 110 hours of airtime per day.

At the same time attempts are being made to represent the gangs involved in murder, robbery, and sabotage on Afghan territory as some kind of "fighters for the freedom and liberation of Afghanistan."

Figures were recently published in Kabul on the scale of the damage caused by basmachi raids. Around 2,000 schools and high schools have been destroyed and burned down, and 132 teachers have been killed. Over 100 hospitals have been burned down or destroyed, hundreds of bridges and irrigation installations have been put out of action, and dozens of kilometers of roads have been made impassible.

And these are the "fighters" whom the pharisees from the White House, who are trying to act the part of "defenders" of humanism and morality, take under their wing.

However, life shows that the attempts of the DRA's enemies to reverse the course of history are in vain. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible. The Afghan people have reliable friends who will not leave them in the lurch and are always ready to come to their assistance.

AFGHAN REBEL GANG ROUTED IN PANJSHER VALLEY

PM221549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "Gangs Routed"]

[Text] Kabul, 19 May -- Afghan Army servicemen are continuing successful combat operations against gangs of imperialist mercenaries being infiltrated from outside.

The large gang of (Ahmad Shakh Masud) had been operating for a long time in the Panjsher Valley high in the mountains of Kapisa Province. The leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution considered the valley, which is surrounded by almost inaccessible mountain ranges, their citadel. Weapons and equipment were delivered there from abroad along secret mountain paths, and bandit sallies were carried out from there.

The DRA Armed Forces Command drew up an operation to liberate the valley, and its implementation was successfully completed at the beginning of May.

A considerable proportion of the bandits were killed or taken prisoner, while the others took refuge in the mountains. The routing of (Masud's) bandit grouping was a very severe blow to the plans of the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution and their imperialist patrons, who are inspiring and organizing the undeclared war against the Afghan people.

The situation in the valley is now stabilizing. Foodstuffs, clothing, and medicines are being distributed in villages among the needy inhabitants.

As the Kabul NEW TIMES reports, two gangs of mercenaries have also been routed recently in the Provinces of Herat and Balkh. Afghan Army servicemen have been given active assistance by the detachments of defenders of the revolution which have been created from the local population. A caravan transporting Western-made weapons from Pakistan deep inside the country has been intercepted in Bamian Province.

DRUG TRAFFICKING BY PAKISTANIS, DRA REBELS CITED

LD221544 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 22 May 84

["Drugs and Counter-revolution" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New Delhi May 22 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Vinogradov.

The bandits were armed and it was only after the arrival of reinforcements that the Indian police were able to break into their hiding place on Bombay's outskirts and capture them. A search revealed a haul of heroin worth about ten million rupees, ready for dispatch to the West, electronic equipment and other smuggled goods. The police action put an end to a gang which had operated along India's western coast for a long time. Arrested persons confessed that the ring-leader was a certain Maulana Mohammad, of Afghan stock, who maintains close ties with headquarters of anti-Afghan counter-revolutionary organisations in Pakistan and repeatedly infiltrated inside Indian territory under forged documents.

According to Indian press reports, Afghan counter-revolutionaries have been turning of late into international criminals engaged in smuggling, arms trading, illegal dealing in precious stones and other underground activities. The bandits took advantage of the freedom of travel between Pakistan and some Western capitals thanks to Washington's patronage. Their main business is drug-trafficking. Pakistani regions, the strongholds of counter-revolutionaries, have been turned into the world's largest narcotics-producing centre. In Pakistan's Northwestern Frontier Province alone, there are about a hundred laboratories processing opium into a dangerous drug -- heroin. Its main consumers are Americans. Up to seventy percent of heroin which hit streets in the United States come from Pakistan.

Washington undertakes practically no steps to exert pressure on its partner, Islamabad, with a view to eliminating the criminal business. The Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD explains this by the fact that the American CIA is interested in drug-manufacture. Part of the immense profits from their sale goes to finance anti-Afghan mercenaries, buy weapons and ammunition for them.

U.S. DELHI EMBASSY TUESDAY BRIEFINGS DESCRIBED

PM221115 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 20, May 84 pp 22, 23

[Own correspondent L. Zhegalov dispatch: "At the Embassy Every Tuesday"]

[Text] Delhi -- On Tuesdays, Western journalists posted to Delhi are available neither for press conferences, nor for lunches. None of them turns up at the local press club on a Tuesday.

It is no use trying to invite them on that day. "Not on Tuesday, sorry," they will reply apologetically. American reporters will assume an enigmatic air. And their West European colleagues will drop their eyes shyly.

Tuesday. On that day, "unofficial briefings on Afghanistan" are held behind the doors of the U.S. Embassy in Delhi's Shanty Path. For Western newsmen only. Once a week.

On Wednesdays, the Tuesday briefings blossom out in banner headlines in the bourgeois Western papers. Something along these lines: New Delhi. Such and such date. Such and such a news agency.

According to informed diplomatic sources which prefer to remain anonymous, the Afghan rebels mounted a daring attack against the government forces the other day, killing so many communist troops and seizing so many weapons, whereupon they retreated safely to neighbouring Pakistan. And so on, and so forth....

On Tuesdays, select newsmen are also informed at the U.S. Embassy about a visit paid to a "refugee camp" in Pakistan by some transoceanic "philanthropist" or by a delegation of "truth-seeking" Congressmen.

All of which is supposed to testify to the humanism of the U.S. Government. In particular, mention is made of the visit to Pakistan at the end of last year of Don Ritter, a right-wing Republican, who led a group of like-minded Congressmen on a tour of the "refugee camps." The visit resulted in the so-called "Ritter report" on the need to increase "aid" to the "refugees." The report was received favourably in Washington.

What does this "aid" stand for? Blankets, condensed milk, egg powder perhaps? Nothing of the kind. This is what the Delhi weekly DEMOCRATIC WORLD has to say on this score: "According to the report (Don Ritter's -- L.Z.) the Pakistan-based Afghan rebels (we must forgive the Indian reporter for the use of word borrowed from the Western political vocabulary -- L.Z.) are to be provided with anti-aircraft missiles, reconnaissance planes and electronically guided anti-tank and air systems." In 1983, this aid came to $105 million. But that is the official figure coming from open American sources. In the same year, the CIA "benefactors" secretly supplied the counterrevolutionaries with another $50 million worth of weapons.

Journalists were not informed of all this at the U.S. Embassy's Tuesday meetings. Having made their Delhi briefings a channel for the spread of misinformation about Afghanistan, the American spokesmen predict an end to the revolutionary regime from week to week (just as more than half a century ago Washington fed reports about the collapse of the revolution in Russia to THE NEW YORK TIMES).

Recently, one of the newsmen who had regularly attended the briefings decided to go and take a look at what he had heard so much about on those Tuesdays. He visited the environs of Peshawar where about 60 "refugee camps" are located. With his permission, I shall quote his impressions.

"These are well-appointed strong-points rather than refugee camps. They are bossed by former landowners. Many ordinary Afghans are retained there by fear, by threats to deal summarily with their relatives who have stayed on the other side of the border. Among the camps' inmates one can see foreign military instructors -- Americans, judging by the look of them. True, they introduce themselves as civil experts from neutral countries. I saw a group just back from a raid. There were some wounded in it. The hopeless ones were finished off, and the others sent to Pakistani hospitals, where no questions were asked for some reason."

Last year, negotiations on a settlement of the situation were started between Afghanistan and Pakistan with the good offices of a special representative of the U.N. Secretary-General. Nevertheless, counterrevolutionaries continue to raid the territory of Afghanistan. They are reported to be using the latest weapons -- the very weapons Don Ritter recommended. On one of those Tuesdays, therefore, a newsman asked the U.S. Embassy spokesman who conducted the briefing whether the United States was out to torpedo the mission of the U.N. Secretary-General's special envoy. The evasive answer was that the U.S. Government always supports the efforts of the world community to settle international issues by peaceful means.

This statement is worth as much as the other "dope" dished out at the Tuesday briefings to those who care to swallow it.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY ON LATEST PRC ATTACK

LD232151 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Hanoi May 23 TASS -- A representative of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today made a statement noting that on May 22 the Chinese side staged a new dangerous provocation against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Many civilian structures on the territory of Ha Giang in the northern Province of Ha Tinh were bombarded. There are civilian casualties. Many dwelling houses and public structures were wrecked and a considerable damage was inflicted upon a number of industrial enterprises.

The massive bombardment of the densely populated Vietnamese town is gross violation of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity, stressed the representative of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Such actions seriously undermine peaceful life of frontier provinces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Government of the Socialist Repbulic of Vietnam firmly denounces this new dangerous action of the Chinese side and demands an immediate end to such actions, it is noted in the statement.

UN BODY DENOUNCES U.S. POLICY ON MICRONESIA

LD240842 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] New York May 24 TASS -- Washington's neocolonialist course toward dismembering and seizing the trust territory of Micronesia and its persistent attempts to use its territory for achieving American military strategic aims, that have nothing in common with the vital interests of Micronesians, came under fire at the current session of the U.N. Trusteeship Council here.

As is known, Washington is masking its illegal actions by imposing the status of a "commonwealth" or states "freely associated" with the USA on individual parts of the Pacific islands. Susanne Rabbitt Roff, representative of the Minority Rights Group, an American public organization, said at the session that what the administering power offers to Micronesians is a dishonest deal.

Speaking at the session, V. Oleandrov, Soviet delegate, said: "No attempts by the USA to mask its illegal actions in the trust territory and to legalize them in the Trusteeship Council can conceal the obvious fact that the present American Administration is using neocolonialist methods of coercion and blackmail against the population of the territory so as to prevent its people from exercising their inalienable right to real self-determination, freedom and independence."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NEW ZEALAND -- Moscow May 22 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Vladimir Bykov the USSR's ambassador to New Zealand, non-resident ambassador of the USSR in the Kingdom of Tonga and non-resident ambassador of the USSR in Western Samoa. Vladimir Bykov, 52, has been in diplomatic service since 1957. In 1973-1974 he was counsellor of the USSR Embassy in the United States and in 1974-1976--deputy permanent representative of the USSR at UNESCO. He was minister-counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Britain in 1978-1984. He held senior posts at the central apparatus of the USSR Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 22 May 84]

BULGARIA'S MLADENOV ON SOVIET NUCLEAR PROPOSALS

LD231455 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 23 TASS -- The Soviet proposals meet the most vital and long-term interests of peoples. That is why, despite Western officials' attempts not to notice them, they are winning ever greater popularity, understanding, and support of realistically minded people, Petur Mladenov writes. The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and foreign affairs minister of Bulgaria has contributed an article to the June issue of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA (WORLD MARXIST REVIEW) devoted to the proposal advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko in March this year that the nuclear states be guided in their relations by certain norms with a view to upholding peace.

The new Soviet initiative, Petur Mladenov writes, is based on peaceful philosophy, objectively determined by the humanistic nature of socialism. It specifies the principle of refraining from use or threat of force in the nuclear age.

Konstantin Chernenko's initiative, the Bulgarian foreign minister points out, fully accords also with the basic norms of international law and relations reflected in the United Nations Charter and the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. It reflects and concretises the provision of Article Two, Paragraph Four of the U.N. Charter, in accordance with which the U.N. members assumed the pledge to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force. Based on the principle of equality and equal security, the norms of the proposed code of peace are designed to facilitate the conscientious implementation by the nuclear states of the pledges they have adopted having recognised the U.N. Charter. These norms fully correspond to the decisions by the United Nations whose members categorically and unconditionally denounced nuclear war as the most heinous crime against mankind.

Full and strict observance by the nuclear states of the norms of relations set forth by Konstantin Chernenko would facilitate the normalisation of the international situation. This would create conditions for reaching real results in the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments and ensuring a lasting peace, Petur Mladenov stresses.

BULGARIAN TRADE MINISTER PREVIEWS MOSCOW EXHIBIT

PM181225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Bulgaria -- Along the Path of Socialism"]

[Text] The exhibition opening in Moscow titled "Bulgaria -- 40 Years Along the Path of Socialist Ascent," in conjunction with the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, will be a graphic survey of the Bulgarian people's achievements in socialist building. This was noted 17 May at a press conference in the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR.

Addressing journalists, Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister K. Khristov stressed that in past years Bulgaria has traveled a difficult path of economic and social transformation, a path of the transformation from a backward agrarian country into a modern socialist state with highly developed industry and socialist agriculture. These achievements, the minister said, are the result of the BCP's consistent Leninist line and our party's loyalty to Lenin's great teaching. At all stages of socialist construction, our people have felt the selfless aid and maximum assistance of the CPSU and entire Soviet people. Over half of all industrial output in Bulgaria is produced at plants and factories and on machine tools and equipment supplied to Bulgaria by the Soviet Union.

It is the forthcoming exhibition's task, K. Khristov stressed, not only to give an overall socioeconomic panorama of our country, but also to show the projects of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation that have the greatest importance for future scientific-technical and economic ties between the two countries.

Taking part in the press conference were D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR; P. Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce; and Ye.P. Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium.

TECHNICAL AID PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR

PM221138 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 18 May, a conversation took place between Ya. P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and H. Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade. Questions of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR were discussed.

A protocol on Soviet technical assistance to the GDR in 1985 in the construction and modernization of industrial enterprises and other facilities was signed. On authorization from the USSR and GDR Governments, the protocol was signed by A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and E. Kattner, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, was present during the conversation and the signing of the protocol.

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEWS DEMICHEV ON ART, CULTURE

AU211430 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 May 84 p 7

[Interview given by Petr Demichev, minister of culture of the Soviet Union, to NEPSZABADSAG interviewer "E.F.P." entitled "Let Us Increase the Efficiency of Our Cultural Cooperation" -- date and place not given, first paragraph is paper's introduction.]

[Text] As is well known, participating in the 12th conference of the socialist countries' cultural ministers was Petr Nilovich Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, cultural minister of USSR. Taking this opportunity, NEPSZABADSAG asked the Soviet statesman some questions about the current issues of cultural cooperation and his country's intellectual life.

Question: A characteristic feature of Soviet intellectual life is that it actively accepts new creations. New works are almost always followed by a creative exchange of views, and these are organically linked with each other. How do you evaluate these debates?

[Demichev] Indeed, the new works of art and literary compositions create a large scale public reaction in our country and professional reviews react vividly to them, too. We positively approach the creative debates if they promote an increase in the artistic and intellectual level of art.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum of June, 1983 stressed Marxist-Leninist literary and art criticism as playing the role of the most important method of the creative process.

We believe that the evaluation of works of art must be free from individual and group prejudices. It is extremely important for the artist that the work created by him receives an objective evaluation. This, however, can be possible only from a scientific, Marxist-Leninist position. At the moment, we are striving to perfect the training of experts dealing with the theory of art and literary critics, in order to equip them with the knowledge of the rules of artistic development and of life.

On the other hand, the working collectives and Soviet public opinion take an active part in debating new works of art. Many of our creative associations, journals, and artistic collectives have established enduring contacts with industrial enterprises, state farms, collective farms, and the units of the Soviet Army and Navy. They present their works for their judgment. Debating the new works in such a medium enriches the artists' knowledge of life.

It has become the characteristic feature of our era that the secretariats of the creative associations hold meetings "out in the country." Artistic festivals can be added here, too. Their achievements are debated with the inclusion of a large circle of public opinion.

All this creates a favorable atmosphere for the development of art and at the same time contributes to increasing its intellectual and artistic level.

Question: In our world full of tension, culture's humanitarian mission plays a huge role. The concepts of peace and culture are inseparable. What tasks do the workers of Soviet culture take upon themselves in defending peace in the current international situation?

[Demichev] The importance of the socialist culture's humanitarian mission has indeed increased. Today, the cultural exchanges with the capitalist countries must be developed in such a way that they maximally contribute to a correct understanding of the peace-loving aspect of the fraternal countries' policy, and reveal the global danger affecting all the peoples which is brought about by the militarist and aggressive policy of the U.S. reactionary circles and its NATO allies.

Today it is of particular importance for the fraternal socialist countries to increase the efficiency of our cultural cooperation, to strengthen our humanist and communist ideals, to struggle for man's intellectual world. It is essential to maximally exploit the cultural workers' direct relations, the meetings and talks, symposiums and conferences, and the public character of the press, radio, and television in order to include increasingly wider circles of public opinion in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

The Soviet workers of culture and art take an active part in the struggle for peace. We are striving to find efficient forms of relations with Western progressive intelligentsia and we are supporting with every means the further development of our cultural relations with the developing countries. There are a growing number of people today who are followers of the cause of peace; an important place among them is taken by men of culture, too. According to our concept, we must search for and find increasingly efficient forms of relations with the mass organizations that are struggling for peace.

In other words, there are quite a few new tasks awaiting creative intellectuals today, and their successful solution require strong intellectual hardiness, firm conviction, and perseverance in the struggle for the cause of peace and humanism. And, of course, the most important is the creation of works that are profound in content and of high-level artistic form and, which, exercising an influence on the consciousness of the masses, affirm the concepts of humanism and peace.

The creative intellectuals can most effectively contribute to the struggle for peace and social progress with artistically outstanding works of anti-war themes which strengthen the ideals of cooperation, confidence, and mutual understanding among peoples.

HUNGARIAN TRADE MINISTER ON NEW SOVIET CENTERS

LD231122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpts] The opening of technical centers of the Soviet foreign trade association's Tekhnointorg and Mashpriborintorg in the Hungarian capital has become an important event in the development of Soviet-Hungarian economic contacts. Yuriy Rogov, our correspondent, reports from Budapest:

The purpose of the new technical centers is to give assistance to Hungarian organizations in the routine and under-guarantee servicing of goods supplied from the Soviet Union, and also in the supply of necessary spare parts. The range of products sold by Mashpriborintorg includes such essential items for Hungary's national economy as anti-hail protection systems, modern electron microscopes and precision control instruments; while Tekhnointorg supplies large quantities of consumer equipment to Hungary -- television receivers, watches and clocks, radio-receivers, vacuum cleaners and refrigerators. At an exhibition of new goods organized at the center I interviewed Zoltan Juhar, Hungarian People's Republic minister of internal trade:

[Begin Juhar recording in Hungarian fading into translation] Soviet consumer equipment is very popular in Hungary, Zoltan Juhar says. Every year we import these goods to a value of 160-170 million rubles. I would observe that sometimes the demand for them still sometimes exceeds our import capabilities. The goods received from the Soviet Union are noted for their high quality, and I would like to say that the permanent exhibition which is operating within the framework of the technical center is informing us of many new products of Soviet consumer equipment -- color televisions, cameras, watches, clocks, and refrigerators. [end recording]

INCREASING SOVIET-HUNGARIAN TRADE VIEWED

LD192303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 19 May 84

[From "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Blinov]

[Text] The unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, their close cooperation in the international arena, and increasingly strong economic cooperation are assuming particular meaning in the present complicated international situation. Our Budapest correspondent, Yuriy Rogov, reports on the development of mutually beneficial trade relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary.

[Rogov] Trade contacts between Hungary and the Soviet Union alone represent approximately 15-17 percent of the country's entire national income. Soviet deliveries enable Hungary to almost fully meet the import needs of its national economy for oil and natural gas, iron ore, and saw timber. The Soviet Union is also the primary supplier of aviation equipment, cars and trucks, road construction equipment, and power equipment. Hungary supplies our country with large quantities of Ikarus buses, communications equipment, computer equipment, diesel trains, floating and port cranes, river tugs, foodstuffs, and agricultural products.

The traditional spring international fair in Budapest, which is opening in the Hungarian capital, is designed to further develop our cooperation. The fair is organized by the Hungexpo foreign trade enterprise. Here is what Laszlo Keresvoelgyi, general director of "Hungexpo," says:

[Keresvoelgyi in Hungarian fading to Rogov's translation and report] The participation of the CEMA countries in the work of our fair has always represented a demonstration of the growing opportunities for and results of cooperation. We can already say with conviction today that this tendency will manifest itself in a particularly noticeable way this year since we are preparing to mark the 35th anniversary of the foundation of CEMA. The participation of the fraternal socialist countries will have this remarkable jubilee as its leitmotif, the general director of the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise "Hungexpo," Laszlo Keresvoelgyi, said in conclusion.

DIAMOND SALES TO HUNGARY REPORTED INCREASING

PM230920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Gerasimov report: "Diamonds Are Helping"]

[Text] Budapest, 18 May -- Over the last 15 years, sales of Soviet diamond and superhard instruments in Hungary have increased 50-fold.

The Center for Scientific Information and Industrial Economy -- Prodinform -- is responsible for importing superhard materials from the USSR and selling them at Hungarian enterprises.

"Last year alone 2,000 Hungarian plants and industrial cooperatives were our partners," Eva Kaiser, an engineer at the center, reports. "The introduction of Soviet instruments at these plants helps us to replace imports from capitalist countries."

POLISH GOVERNMENT HAILS JARUZELSKI USSR TRIP

PM221545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Contribution To Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 May -- At a session held here, the Polish Council of Ministers has examined and approved the results of the working visit of W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

The Polish Council of Ministers, the report states, emphasized the great political significance of the visit. It was pointed out that W. Jaruzelski's talks with K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders helped to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

The results of the visit convincingly attest to the successful development of Soviet-Polish relations. During the visit, avenues of cooperation between the two countries were determined for the future, and the strength of the alliance with the USSR and the guarantee of the security of Poland's borders were confirmed. A contribution was made to strengthening socialist economic integration.

Great significance was attached to the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland for the Period Through the Year 2000," which was signed during the visit and is aimed at improving and further developing Polish-Soviet relations in the main spheres of socioeconomic life.

The Council of Ministers emphasized that the development of mutually advantageous economic ties, particularly in the sphere of production collaboration and specialization, as well as scientific and technical cooperation, must be of a stable nature and promote the development and modernization of Poland's economy. The strategic aims outlined in the program accord with the Polish people's vital interests.

TRYBUNA LUDU PROTESTS PPR ELECTION OBSTRUCTIONS

PM221127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Article in TRYBUNA LUDU"]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May -- The PZPR Central Committee organ TRYBUNA LUDU today published an article on the intrigues of antisocialist elements within the country and their patrons in the West, in connection with the upcoming elections to the Polish people's councils in June.

Subversive radio stations broadcasting in Polish, the article notes, disseminate daily declarations and manifestos of internal and external enemies of socialist Poland, calling on Polish citizens to boycott the elections to the local organs of power. To attach weight to its provocative fabrications, Radio Free Europe even said that allegedly the "Polish authorities are terrorizing the population in the hope of bringing the people to the ballot boxes by force." The efforts of the radio saboteurs are supported by a tiny [nemnogochislennyy] group of renegades within Poland, playing into the hands of international reaction.

The newspaper recalls that the antisocialist groupings within the country approve of the Reagan administration's sanctions against Poland. Their calls today to boycott the elections are part of an overall strategy to undermine everything which helps to stabilize the situation in Poland and assists Poland's further progress and development. In an attempt to undermine Poland's position in the international arena, the underground has sent petitions to the U.S. and British Governments seeking nothing less than the cancellation of the results of the Yalta Conference. Organizations of Polish emigres for their part have sent a letter to Reagan expressing gratitude for the anti-Polish policy he is pursuing.

Poland's internal and external enemies, TRYBUNA LUDU points out in conclusion, are united by hatred of socialism and of the Polish people's national interests. This explains their calls to obstruct the holding of elections to the country's people's councils.

POLISH AWARDS PRESENTED TO SOVIET TROOPS

PM221454 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Lieutenant Colonel S. Dubrovin report: "Presentation of Polish Awards"]

[Text] Servicemen of the Northern Group of Forces have been visited by General of Arms Eugeniusz Molczyk, Polish deputy minister of national defense. He was presenting Polish awards to a large group of officers.

Colonel General Yu. Zarudin, commander of the Northern Group of Forces, expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Polish Government for its recognition of the Soviet soldiers' services in the cause of strengthening the fraternal armies' combat community.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES POLISH EDUCATION SYSTEM

PM230917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU Party workers headed by V.A. Medvedev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, visited Poland 14-19 May in accordance with the plan of interparty cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR. It familiarized itself with questions of party leadership of the development of science and higher education.

The delegation held talks at a PZPR Central Committee department; the party's Warsaw, Krakow, and Wroclaw Voivodship committees; the Polish Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology; the Polish Academy of Sciences; and a number of higher educational institutions.

V.A. Medvedev was received by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

RELEASE OF ANTONOV FROM ROME PRISON DEMANDED

PM240828 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20, 16 May 84 p 9

[Readers' letters under the rubric "Reaction": "Free Antonov!" LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Readers' Demands" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Readers are responding to alarming reports from Rome about the cruel persecution of the totally innocent Bulgarian Sergey Antonov with a stream of letters from all corners of our country to the editorial office of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The letters received in his defense have been so numerous that we have been compelled to acquaint the public only briefly with the Soviet peoples' most typical utterances. It would be useful if someone abroad were to pay attention to them...

The Neshpanov family from Ramenskoye: "Decisive and fast action is necessary so that Antonov's tormenters will not be able to destroy him. Therefore, we suggest that your newspaper print an appeal from the Soviet people to the people of Italy and to its government. Hundreds of fellow countrymen will append their signatures to this joint demand of ours that Sergey Antonov be freed. This is, after all, our international duty. We are certain that the then 'Antonov affair' will end the same way as the 'Dimitrov affair' a half-century ago."

N. Zaskalvskaya from Gorkiy: "I cannot without bitterness and pain read about the condition to which a Bulgarian citizen has been reduced in an Italian prison. Is it really impossible to wrest him from the fanatics' clutches, or at least to make his awful existence easier? Is it really impossible in a supposedly civilized country to save someone from the mocking of modern-day inquisitors? It is high time that the public protest loudly, that efforts to secure Antonov's release be made, and that he receive moral support. I ask that you send him my letter together with similar letters from our people. Let him know that he is not alone, that we are all demanding that he be freed."

A Baku factory's collective (65 signatures): "We have read with pain Sergey Antonov's sister's report in your newspaper about the serious condition of her brother, who has been worn out by half a year's incarceration in Rome. We are deeply indignant at the behavior of the Italian authorities who, for no reason, have caused a Bulgarian prisoner to languish in captivity. We express our impassioned protest against the arbitrariness and coercion used. We propose that a worldwide 'Release Sergey Antonov Day' be held with the participation of all progressive people."

Yu. Ritvin from Melitopol: "I consider the inhuman and unlawful imprisonment in Rome of the Bulgarian, Antonov, to be part of the imperialists' present 'crusade.' They impudently trample on all tenets of international law: they plunder Grenada, tear Lebanon to pieces, arm murderers in El Salvador, and attack Nicaragua. And the provocation against Antonov, as is known, was set up by the American CIA and the special services in Rome that it controls. All honest people must rebuff them. We must strive to secure Sergey Antonov's immediate release through our combined efforts.

Students and teachers at a polytechnic school, Narva. (70 signatures): "We held a rally in defense of Sergey Antonov and wrote a letter to the president of Italy, Mr Pertini. We remind the president that Antonov has already been tormented for more than a year in a Rome prison without trial solely on the basis of the slander of the Turkish fascist Agca. Jailers and provocateurs connected with the CIA are attempting to break the courageous Bulgarian's will and reduce him to a catastrophic condition. Here we have direct evidence of the scandalous flouting of human rights!"

Telegram from A.V. Polikarpova from Tushina for forwarding to the Vatican: "Release Antonov! Otherwise I will never to to church again and I will devote my life to the struggle against religious hypocrisy."

L. Chipkova from Akhmedli: "I am an ordinary person, a housewife and mother of two children. The reports about the unjust treatment of the Bulgarian Sergey Antonov have disturbed me greatly. His life is in danger. I recall how in the past a great number of people throughout the world pressed for the release of the American Angela Davis. So why do we not hear on this occasion the Italian public expressing support for Antonov? I call upon all honest Italians to demand the restoration of justice and the release of Sergey Antonov."

A. Monakhov from Moscow: "I want to help Sergey Antonov, but I don't know how. After all, the man will perish, and lawlessness, cruelty, the negation of international law and order, will triumph. In my opinion, individual protests are not enough. It is not enough to talk, something practical must be done to prevent the slow murder of a Bulgarian brother. A 'Committee for Antonov's Release' should be formed. Then, I hope, we can expect the appearance in newspapers of photographs of Sergey's meeting with his mother, daughter, wife, and sister in their native Sofia. It is for the sake of this that we must do everything in our power."

COMPARISON OF GENSCHER TALKS WITH CHERNENKO

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 23 May in its Second Edition frontpages a TASS report on the meeting between Chernenko and Genscher. The report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version, published in the 22 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 7, revealing the following variations:

In paragraph two, line two, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA substitutes "22 May" for "today";

In paragraph three, line six, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads:... the nuclear threat, equivalent countermeasures will steadfastly ... (substituting "equivalent" [adekvatnyye] for "adequate").

ITALIAN TRADE MINISTER IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

Meeting With Tikhonov

LD231539 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 23 May (TASS) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Nicola Capria, Italy's minister of foreign trade, who is in Moscow on a business visit.

Questions concerning trade and economic relations between the USSR and Italy were examined during their conversation. It was noted that the agreements signed between the two countries on economic issues are being successfully implemented. Over the past decade, Soviet-Italian trade turnover has been increased by four times and last year amounted to more than R4 billion.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Nicola Capria stressed that favorable prospects exist for the further expansion of bilateral mutually advantageous trade and economic links on a balanced basis. The long-term program for deepening economic, industrial, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Italy in the period up to 1990 is called upon to play an important role in this.

Talks With Patolichev

LD232158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] A talk took place today between Comrade Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Comrade Komarev, first deputy minister, with Capria, Italian minister of foreign trade. Questions of the state and prospects of development of trade and economic relations between the two countries were discussed. Documents were also signed today on the further development of Soviet-Italian trade and economic ties on a more balanced basis.

SOVIET, ITALIAN FIRMS SIGN NATURAL GAS AGREEMENT

LD231623 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- Additional amounts of Soviet natural gas will start reaching Italy in October 1984 within the framework of the "deal of the century", as the large-scale long-term "gas-pipes" project is often referred to. This is provided for by a 25-year agreement signed here today between the Soviet "Soyuzgazexport" and the firm "Snam" which is part of the Italian state association "ENI." The volume of deliveries will steadily grow and 15,000 million cubic metres of Soviet natural gas will be supplied to Italy every year by 1992.

In 1984 "Soyuzgazexport" is to start supplying additional amounts of natural gas to Austria and the FRG through the "Western-Siberia-Western Europe" transcontinental gas trunkline. The supply of gas to French users has already been started.

A general agreement of reciprocal deliveries of goods between Soviet foreign-trade associations and "ENI" was signed as well. Under this agreement, equipment is to be delivered from Italy for various branches of industry, including the oil and gas ones.

Directions for further development of Soviet-Italian trade-and-economic contacts on a more balanced basis have been mapped out.

SPANISH CP FACTION, CPSU DELEGATION MEET

LD221904 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- A meeting between delegations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party /Spain/ was held at the CPSU Central Committee today.

Taking part in the meeting were, from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, B.N. Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.V. Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

From the Communist Party /Spain/ I. Gallego, general secretary of the party, F. Alonso, member of the Executive Committee and the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, J. Serradel, member of the Executive Committee and the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, and J. Ramos, general secretary of the Party of Communists of Catalonia.

During the conversation which passed in the spirit of comradeship and unanimity of views, the delegations informed each other of the activities of their parties and exchanged opinions on major issues of the international situation, the communist and working class movement, relations between the CPSU and the CP/S/.

Informing Spanish comrades of the guidelines of the CPSU activity in implementing the decisions of the 26th congress of the party, representatives of the CPSU stressed that the consistent struggle for the preservation of peace on earth was an integral part of the party line. The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union arises from the very nature of Soviet socialist society.

The delegation of the Communist Party /Spain/ stressed that the Soviet Union achieves ever new successes in perfecting developed socialist society, whereas the capitalist world is living through a deep crisis with one of its most negative phenomena -- unemployment. The Soviet Union's successes, its genuinely peaceable foreign policy is a source of inspiration for the working people and peoples in the struggle against forces of reaction and war, struggle for national and social action.

The aggressive policy of the U.S.A. and the escalation of the arms race by it have led to a serious aggravation of international tensions and heightened the threat of war. By announcing without ceremony different regions of the world to be zones of its "vital interests," Washington is grossly encroaching on international law and the sovereignty of states.

This is evidenced by interventionist actions of the USA in Central America, its armed interference in Lebanon, the campaign of blackmail and intimidation of many countries. Building up its military presence, establishing military bases and stationing garrisons on the territories of other states the U.S.A. is striving to use them in its aggressive plans directed against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, against nation-liberation movements.

Representatives of both parties said that the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe was an act hostile to the cause of peace, the act aimed at upsetting the military balance, and increasing the threat of a nuclear holocaust.

The participants in the meeting believe that in the situation that is taking shape the need of scaling up actions of all people of good will, the mass of the people, coming out against the arms race and the deployment of U.S. missiles, in defense of peace, for ensuring security of the living and coming generations, is becoming ever more imperative. Special responsibility in this respect rests with the communist and workers' parties which are a powerful factor in the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism.

Representatives of both parties strongly condemned manifestations of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism instigated by imperialism and reaction and used by them in the pursuance of their self-serving aims.

The sides stated the solidarity of both parties with all peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for freedom and independence, for peace, democracy and social progress, and pointed to the need of the further consolidation of all anti-imperialist forces.

Spanish Communists spoke of the political situation in Spain, about the activities of their party aimed at defending the vital interests of the working people, its participation with other progressive forces of the country in the anti-war and anti-NATO movement, for an independent and peaceable policy of their country.

The delegation of the CPSU stated undiminishing solidarity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and all Soviet people with the efforts of Spanish Communists, the entire Spanish people to solidify the democratic order in Spain, with its struggle for peace and social progress.

Representatives of the CPSU and the CP/S/ stressed the importance of developing friendly relations between the Soviet and Spanish peoples. The sides positively appraised the present phase of development of relations between the USSR and Spain and expressed the hope that the recent visit of King Juan Carlos I of Spain to the Soviet Union would promote further development and deepening of allround contacts between the two states.

The delegations of the CPSU and the CP/S/ reaffirmed the striving of their parties for the further development of relations that have taken shape between them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, in the interests of democracy, socialism and peace.

U.S. PRESSURING PORTUGAL TO FOLLOW ITS POLICY

LD221422 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has paid yet another visit to Lisbon, where he discussed matters pertaining to military cooperation between the United States and Portugal with the Soares government. With Mota Pinto, he signed the technical document on the Lajes Base lease agreement. During the talks, Weinberger and Mota Pinto also discussed East-West relations and the question of Portugal's contribution to the so-called defense of the West. Our commentator Yaroslav Khabarov writes in this connection:

In the last few years, the United States has substantially intensified the pressure on its allies, including Portugal, aimed at forcing them to adhere to the militaristic strategy of the present U.S. Administration and to take an active part in its implementation. It must be said that official circles in Lisbon are now showing a greater willingness to give in to U.S. pressure than was previously the case.

Thus, at the recent NATO defense ministers' meeting in Brussels, Mota Pinto backed every NATO resolution on increasing armaments and on the siting of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. Mota Pinto stressed that Portugal's relationship with NATO envisages the provision of certain military facilities to the allies along the lines of the agreement signed between Portugal and the United States on the Lajes base lease. In exchange, Mota Pinto pointed out, the allies -- and the United States first and foremost -- will provide an economic quid pro quo. While putting emphasis on the quid pro quo, the present Portuguese minister of defense seems unaware that the issue has nothing to do with the payment of just compensation to the Portuguese for the inconvenience caused by the presence of foreign troops on national territory. Those who favor giving up Portuguese territory for foreign military installations prefer to cast a blind eye to the dangerous consequences of siting new military bases on Portuguese territory and of the calls at Portuguese ports, particularly Lisbon, by U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons.

We would remind you that during Weinberger's talks in the Portuguese capital, one of the items discussed was the availability of Portuguese shipyards for repairing the warships of the U.S. 6th Fleet and of facilities for USAF planes based in the Mediterranean region. If Portuguese military industry enterprises are turned into maintenance bases for U.S. warships and planes, this will turn Portugal into a veritable U.S. rearguard base, thus increasing the threat to Portugal's security.

In this connection, it must be said that there is a growing antiwar and antimissile feeling in Portugal. The movement to declare towns and municipalities non-nuclear zones is gaining increasing support. To date, over 50 municipal councils have declared their areas nuclear-free zones.

The problems raised by the appearance in the Tagus estuary of U.S. 6th Fleet warships carrying nuclear missiles have enhanced the topicality of the proposals made to declare Lisbon a nuclear-free zone. The concern of broad Portuguese public opinion circles at Portugal's growing involvement in Washington's militaristic schemes explains the impetus of the Portuguese peace campaigners. The public is protesting against the threat of seeing the country become a storage depot and transit area for nuclear weapons, and the strength of the protests is increasing.

PORTUGUESE DELEGATION VISITS SUPREME SOVIET

PM221413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests From Portugal"]

[Text] A delegation of Portugal's Assembly of the Republic headed by its speaker, M. Tito de Morais, arrived in Moscow 17 May for an official visit at the USSR Supreme Soviet's invitation. The delegation included the following deputies: M. Alegre and A. Pires (Socialist Party); J. Correia (Social Democratic Party); and A. Lopes Cardoso (Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy).

On the same day, the guests visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. They were received by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities. It was noted that the development of parliamentary ties corresponds to the interests of both countries' peoples and serves the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The following took part in the conversation: V.I. Terebilov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; other officials; as well as S. Sacadura-Cabral, Portuguese ambassador to the USSR.

Talks With Kuznetsov

LD231533 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the Assembly of the Portuguese Republic led by Tito de Marais, Assembly chairman, at the Kremlin today. During the conversation, issues of Soviet-Portuguese relations and certain internatinal problems of mutual interest were discussed.

Comrade Kuznetsov drew the attention of the Portuguese parliamentarians to the statements made by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which confirm the immutability of the USSR's policy for ensuring peace and curbing the arms race, and put forward constructive and far-reaching proposals for improving the international situation and averting the nuclear threat. It was noted that parliamentarians both could and should make an even greater contribution to solving these most urgent tasks facing humanity.

Tito de Marais saw his visit as being important and useful. It has helped us, said the delegation head, to understand the USSR more fully on a number of international issues and to gain a better understanding of life in the Soviet Union.

Meetings and conversations with Soviet people have convinced us of their sincere striving for peace. This inspires us. Certain differences in approach to individual problems must not hinder the development of relations between our countries, parliaments, and peoples.

Delegation Departs

LD240847 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- A delegation of the Assembly of the Republic of Portugal, led by Manuel Tito de Morais, chairman of the assembly, left the Soviet Union today after an official visit to this country at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

PORTUGESE AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS RECEIVED

PM180940 IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Portugese Republic Sergio Aires de Sacadura Cabral, presented his credentials today in the Kremlin to the alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Sergio Aires de Sacadura Cabral had a talk in which T.N. Mentashashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister took part.

MATVEYEV CONDEMNS GROWING FRG ARMS PRODUCTION

PM211013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer V. Matveyev article: "With What Are They Playing?"]

[Excerpt] As a result of NATO's policy, the Bundeswehr has been turned into the mightiest war machine in West Europe. At the beginning of the eighties, the FRG met one-half of the NATO "requirement" for ground forces, 25 percent of it for air forces, and 46 percent of it for tanks. In the mid-seventies, 8 types of antitank, antiaircraft, and sea missiles were at the development stage or in production there, including 3 types in conjuction with France, as well as 2 types of submarine and 12 types of transport aircraft and fighters, including 1 in conjunction with France and Italy. In 1977, the Roland II "air-to-air" missile was put into series production in the FRG -- also in conjunction with France -- as was the Alpa jet fighter. In 1980 -- the Tornado fighter-bomber, another joint "product" with Britain and Italy. At the end of the seventies, mass production of the Leopard II 55-ton tank was started up. This list could be continued.

As we see, this is not the first year that Paris has been obliging FRG arms manufacturers. The issue of totally removing all restrictions on arms production in the FRG has recently been raised there at an official level. The American magazine BUSINESS WEEK wrote in its 12 March issue that a confidential report in these terms by French Defense Minister C. Hernu was submitted to the participants in the conference of defense ministers of the seven member countries of the Western Europe Union [WEU] held in February this year. It is reported that discussion of this question will be continued at the upcoming new meeting of this grouping's representatives with a view to passing a decision in the fall permitting the FRG to begin the production of long-range missiles and heavy bombers.

Several years ago, the Western press reported the West German military's use of Zairian territory for secret work on missile weapons. Bonn is displaying unconcealed interest in ridding itself of the last formal restrictions hampering the FRG military-industrial complex in the arms buildup. Speaking on behalf of the FRG Foreign Ministry, A. Mertes declared recently that "Bonn does not deserve to have mistrust shown toward it in the form of those points in the treaty on the creation of the WEU which contain restrictions on FRG arms production."

It was as though Mr Mertes did not know that no one has annulled the pledges by the participants in the 1945 Potsdam conference to prevent the revival of a hotbed of militarism and aggression where it had existed before! However, such statements by that FRG official are nothing compared with the voices of other representatives of the present government coalition in Bonn. J. Todenhoefer, a representative of Bundestag faction of the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union, has recently been obsessed with a plan to create a so-called "European nuclear force" in which the FRG by no means plans on playing the least role. Hints by certain FRG press organs that the Bundeswehr should not stand aside from the chemical arms race that which has been mounted in the United States are noteworthy.

Statements by certain West European figures could crate the impression that the step being prepared within the WEU framework to remove the last restrictions on arms production in the FRG is dictated by considerations associated with U.S. hegemony within NATO. They are therefore proposing to activate the aforementioned grouping in the military sphere as a "counterweight" to NATO . . .

Such assertions are designed for simpletons. Washington has never concealed its interest in having the FRG step up its efforts in the military sphere. Over the past 15-20 years, the Pentagon chiefs have not ceased demanding that the FRG ruling circles "increase their contribution" to the NATO machine, including the allocation of new funds to finance war prepartions. The intentions of the FRG military-industrial complex bosses to begin production of long-range missile weapons and heavy bombers in accordance with the decision being prepared within the WEU framework will mean Bonn spending even larger sums on the arms race, as Washington demands.

What the militarist NATO circles have perpetrated on West German soil by embarking on the deployment there of new American missiles targeted on the socialist countries is not enough for them. They are now issuing a challenge to the peoples, intending to free the hands of the West German military to accelerate the race for destructive arms. This is also a challenge to the world public, which is preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. It would be one more step toward undermining efforts aimed at restoring an atmosphere of trust in Europe, a step leading to the escalation of the arms race and erecting new barriers in the way of talks on arms limitation and disarmament. All who value peace in Europe must raise their voices in protest at these foolhardy militarist plans.

PROEKTOR VIEWS WEU ROLE IN FRG REARMAMENT

PM180751 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 19, May 84 pp 18-21

[Professor Daniil Proektor article: "The Green Light For Rearmament"]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the countries of the Western European Union are to meet in Paris at the end of May. The WEU, which consists of Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Italy and West Germany, plays a considerably less important and active role than other Western military and political alliances, NATO for instance, and the coming meeting, too, would at first glance seem to be a purely protocol affair.

However, it has on its agenda a project fraught with far-reaching consequences for Europe. According to NATO sources, the ministers, on the initiative of France, are to consider the lifting of the last of the restrictions on the production of offensive weapons in West Germany imposed in 1954 and recorded in the agreement on the establishment of the Western European Union.

To appreciate the implications of the lifting of such restrictions it is essential to look 30 years back to the time when, in violation of quadrilateral agreements of the four great powers which had won the war, the process of the remilitarization of West Germany and its inclusion in military alliances began. This end was served by the Paris agreements of 1954 concluded by the Western powers, with the participation of West Germany, and the admission of the Federal Republic first into the Western European Union and later into NATO. The official ceremony of West Germany's admission to NATO took place on May 9, 1955, exactly ten years after the capitulation of Nazi Germany.

This dangerous process evoked stormy protest at the time both in West Germany itself and in other Western countries. It was strongly opposed by the European socialist countries, which warned against the division of the continent into two military camps and the revival of militarism in West Germany.

Today it is perfectly clear that both the Paris agreements and the founding of the Western European Union were seen by the Western leaders as the most convenient form in those years of establishing an anti-Soviet military springboard in Europe, with its centre in rearmed West Germany. In the early fifties when the wounds had not been wholly healed and the war was still fresh in the memory of the millions, the anti-communist Western politicians could not risk coming out into the open with their plans. More, it was necessary to camouflage the design by a system of ingenious military-political measures aimed at reassuring public opinion.

In the circumstances the Western policy makers had recourse to the very same methods they used in the period between the two world wars, when, under the tutelage of the U.S.A., Britain and France, German militarism was not only preserved, but strengthened. The Versailles Treaty of 1919 imposed on the Germany of the time military restrictions to prevent the revival of its armed might (its army was not to exceed 100,000 men, and production of tanks, aircraft, etc., was banned). However, before long the Western powers and their anti-communist leaders not only reduced these restrictions to nought, but allowed Hitler to build up a new machine of aggression. Now this game was being repeated in different conditions, but with the same anti-communist objective. In 1954 when the Western European Union was formed the Third Protocol, which placed certain restrictions on West Germany, was signed.

In particular, the protocol stated that the members of the Western European Union duly noted the declaration of the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (made in London on October 3, 1954, and appended to the protocol) in which the Federal Republic of Germany undertook not to manufacture on its territory atomic, biological and chemical weapons.

Further, the numerical strength of the West German Armed Forces was limited to 12 divisions (500,000 men). Restrictions specified in detail were laid on arms production. The list of proscribed items included long-range projectiles (of the type of the flying bombs used by the Germans in World War II). Only short-range guided projectiles for air defence not exceeding definite limits (length 2 metres, diameter 30 centimetres, velocity 660 metres per second, horizontal range 32 kilometres, weight of warhead 22.5 kilogrammes) were allowed.

onstruction of naval vessels was forbidden, with the exception of small craft for efence purposes, meaning warships not exceeding 3,000 tons displacement, and submarines f no more than 350 tons displacement. Subject to control was the production of all ypes of guns, howitzers, and grenade-throwers of any type or for any purpose, shells of ore than 90 mm calibre, mines of all types except anti-tank, tanks and their sub-assemlies, and other armoured vehicles, naval surface ships, submarines, aerial bombs of ore than 1 ton, and also combat, transport and training planes and helicopters.

special machinery was to be set up to control observance of the restrictions. It onsisted of the Council of the WEU, the council of permanent representatives subordiated to it, its arms control agency and the standing armaments committee. These, it as stipulated, were to see to the observance of the ban on the development of certain ategories of arms. All this was presented as a reliable guarantee of peace in Europe.

he true meaning of the Paris agreements and the functions of the WEU soon became pparent. Critics of the agreements from the outset pointed to the loopholes left in he restrictions. For instance, while forbidding the manufacture of one or another eapon on the territory of the Federal Republic, the acquisition of the banned weapons rom other countries was not prohibited. There was no mention of the possibility of heir manufacture outside West Germany or of the manufacture of components of weapons at ivilian enterprises. Lastly, nothing was said about the stockpiling and use of weapons t possessed prior to the imposition of the restrictions and now on the banned list. hese loopholes were so obvious that the WEU apologists had to cast about for explanaions. As Dieter Mahncke, the prominent expert on nuclear problems, wrote, "there was great deal of discussion about the 'back door' left open after the renunciation of tomic weapons by the Federal Republic: manufacture on foreign territory and import of uclear weapons." Mahncke was inclined to attribute this not to deliberate design but o "hasty formulations and diplomatic oversight." In reality this was not so. It is otally excluded that those who drew up the text of the agreements could not have antiipated the possibility of such elementary methods of circumventing the restrictions.

hat it was not a matter of "hasty formulations" was obvious if only because of the eticulous care with which the details of the procedure for the lifting of the restricions was set forth in the agreement. The above-mentioned Third Protocol stated: "The igh Contracting Parties, members of the Western European Union, also take note of and ecord...the undertaking given by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany... hat certain further types of armaments will not be manufactured in the territory of the ederal Republic of Germany, except that if in accordance with the needs of the Armed orces a recommendation for an amendment is made by the competent Supreme Commander of he North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and if the government of the Federal Republic f Germany submit a request accordingly, such an amendment or cancellation may be made y a resolution of the Council of Western European Union passed by a two thirds ajority." Moreover, West Germany was allowed to retain the right to develop scientific, edical and industrial research in the basic and applied sciences without restrictions, hich left the door open for military research as well. But the principal proof of the rue meaning of the 1954 decisions was the policy and practice of subsequent years.

he methods used during the first stage of the restoration of war economy and arms anufacture in the Federal Republic were practically an exact copy of those devised and sed by the German reactionaries and militarists after the First World War.

The main methods used then and now were the following:

- preservation of personnel, both technical and military, who were at once enlisted in the restoration of the military potential;

- restoration of the leading war industry firms;

- promotion of co-operation with foreign war industry firms, particularly the American and British.

As a result, West Germany war industry firms at first (prior to roughly 1960) embarked on an arms export drive. The well-known researcher Professor Ulrich Albrecht wrote: "It has been established that in violation of all legal provisions the manufacture of armaments in West Germany began in 1951. That arms were being exported first became known in 1953."

Moreover, both before and immediately after the Paris agreements West German arms manufacturers began carrying out some of the armament programmes (in particular, naval) Nazi Germany had drawn up towards the end of World War II but had not been able to realize. "After the entry of West Germany into the WEU and NATO," STERN magazine commented on this score, "the German shipbuilders dug into their desk drawers where lay the designs worked out in the final years of the war."

These were only some of the methods patterned after the past. They were successful not because they were effective in themselves, but exclusively because of the open and extensive backing given by the governments of the U.S.A., Britain and France. The anti-Soviet plans of the Atlanticists called for the rapid rearmament of the Federal Republic.

West Germany began getting more and more modern armaments after March 25, 1958, when the Bundestag adopted a resolution giving the government the right to equip the Armed Forces with the "most up-to-date types of weapons." These included missiles. On the strength of this resolution Defence Minister Franz Josef Strauss made arrangements with the United States in March 1958 for the purchase of more than 60 Matador missiles. At the same time the West German Government decided to buy in the U.S.A. 24 Honest John missiles as well as Nike anti-aircraft missiles.

It was then that the lifting of restrictions began. By a WEU Council decision of April 23, 1958, West Germany was permitted independently to manufacture anti-tank missiles with a range of up to three kilometres. The output of the B-810 Kobra anti-tank missile was legalized. And in October 1959 the Federal Republic was given permission to manufacture, on U.S. licences, the up-to-date Hawk surface-to-air and Sidewinder air-to-air missiles. The lifting of restrictions was gradually extended to the Navy. In 1958 the WEU Council gave permission for the construction of a training ship with a displacement of 4,500 tons.

The next stage in the rearmament of West Germany through the agency of the WEU covered the period from the sixties to the beginning of the eighties. With the U.S. out to involve Western Europe more and more in the arms build-up, a steadily growing role was allotted to the Federal Republic and to Western Europe as a whole in the military plans of the U.S.A. and NATO. Modernization of nuclear missile technology and other types of West German weaponry was speeded up. Consequently, its allies began to regard the WEU and its agencies not as a form of control over West Germany's military potential, but as a machinery for increasing that potential, for jointly building up in the centre of Europe a powerful armed fist poised against the socialist countries. Control had long been forgotten.

Beginning with the early sixties West Germany pursued an integrated armaments policy, in which the emphasis was placed on the manufacture within the country of equipment for the Bundeswehr. Advanced technology was purchased from the allies, and later arms trade with many countries was expanded. As the build-up of the Bundeswehr and its equipment with up-to-date weaponry proceeded, the West German Government began systematically pressing on the Council of the WEU to lift or revise one restriction after another, and this was done.

In January 1960 the Defence Committee of the Bundestag endorsed the Defence Ministry's request for the purchase in the U.S. of the latest Sergeant operational missiles. And in May 1961 the West German Government, pleading the "obsolescence" of the Matador and Mace missiles, decided to buy in the United States the very latest missile, the Pershing 1A.

The transaction was a fundamentally new departure. The Sergeant missile had a range exceeding 100 kilometres. The mobile Pershing 1A had a range of 780 kilometres, and could be armed with nuclear warhead. From the standpoint of West Germany's neighbours, the Pershing 1A belonged to the strategic class. Its deployment was a direct violation of the Paris Agreements under which "long-range projectiles" were banned.

True, in the seventies fears that West Germany could become a nuclear power abated. Following the entry into government of the Social Democratic-Liberal coalition, the Federal Republic signed and in 1975 ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, thereby voluntarily renouncing claims to nuclear arms. The ambiguity of the attitude of the Federal Republic to nuclear weapons resulting from the "hasty formulation" of the Third Protocol was reduced.

However, in other spheres the gradual cancelling out of the restrictions imposed in Paris continued. On May 24, 1961, the Council of the WEU lifted the previous restriction on the construction of destroyers. West Germany was allowed to build destroyers of up to 6,000 tons displacement (twice the ceiling set in the Paris Agreements). On October 9, 1963, the Council gave West Germany permission to build six submarines of up to 1,000 tons displacement (nearly three times the tonnage provided for in the agreements). And on June 24, 1964, the Bundestag Defence Committee approved the purchase of three missile-carrying destroyers and missile launchers for fast patrol boats.

Lastly, in September 1973 the WEU Council rescinded one of the main restrictions that had been placed on arms production in West Germany. The Federal Republic was given permission to build submarines of up to 1,800 tons displacement. In the spring of 1980 the Bundestag adopted a CDU/CSU-sponsored recommendation to lift all restriction on the construction of Navy surface ships and submarines of large tonnage. In June the WEU Council, at the request of the West German Government, officially cancelled all restrictions on the construction of warships on the grounds that this would "heighten the defence capability of the Union," and on July 21, 1980, the Council unanimously annulled all limitations on the tonnage of warships.

The same happened as regards the Air Force. In the early seventies manufacture under Italian licence of the G-91 aircraft began in West Germany, and joint production with Britain and Italy of the Tornado and, with France, of the Alpha Jet was launched.

One of the most serious consequences of the Western European Union's decisions was the rapid expansion of war production and the growth of the export of armaments. In the beginning of the eighties West Germany supplied arms to more than 100 countries, although a short time before that it had the right to engage in arms trade only with NATO countries. Arms are exported also to many crisis-ridden areas.

According to STERN magazine, "there is hardly a single major plant in West Germany that is not engaged in arms production. The same applies to hundreds of medium-sized firms and thousands of small enterprises. The exact number noboby knows."

The culminating point in the 30-year record off the WEU was the Union's Assembly session held in Paris on December 1, 1983, which recommended the council to annul restrictions on the production in West Germany of missiles and strategic bombers. Next in order is the official lifting of all restrictions.

What has happened to the restrictions imposed on West Germany should be regarded in the overall context of the policy which the Western militarist quarters have been pursuing ever since the war and which now has entered a particularly dangerous phase. By deploying the new first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the Pentagon and NATO took another step in heightening the military confrontation on the European Continent.

Why was the decision to demonstratively lift the restrictions taken at this particular juncture? It can hardly be seen only as a token of Washington's appreciation of Bonn's meek consent to the missile deployment on West Germany territory. As it was, West Germany had played a notable role in the NATO strategic set-up and the formal restrictions had hardly seriously inconvenienced the West German war industry monopolies and Bundeswehr generals.

The view has been voiced that the reanimation of WEU and the proposed strengthening of the "European first" within NATO are evidence of a desire for more independence on the part of the United States' West European partners. Sure enough, the contradictions within the Atlantic bloc are making themselves more and more palpably felt, due not least of all to the striving of the U.S.A. to dictate its will. It is also said that the growth of the anti-nuclear movement in West Germany and other NATO countries, public protest against the aggressive course steered by Washington, has impelled West European countries to seek ways and means of lessening their dependence on the American "senior partner." The coming WEU session has brought a spate of articles and pronouncements on this score.

However, it is legitimate to ask: At what price and in what ways do the ruling circles of West Germany, Britain and France propose to display greater indipendence? THE WASHINGTON POST, for instance, says that "the Union is now seen in some quarters as the most convenient forum to strengthen co-operation among European arms industries in order to challenge U.S. dominance of weapons procurement for the alliance." Thus, the independence sought is directed at escalating the arms build-up. Still more alarming is the circumstance that the long-forgotten idea of French-West German-British nuclear co-operation is being revived. Juergen-Gerhard Todenhoefer, a prominent CDU politician, for instance, is openly advocating the creation of a "European nuclear force" with its "own control mechanism," which would include West Germany. No less a danger is presented to Europe by the far from chance coincidence of the exhortations to "independent war production" and the demands persistently advanced by the U.S.A. and described as the Rogers Plan (after the NATO Supreme Commander in Europe). General Rogers categorically insists that the NATO countries build up their conventional armaments and to this end increase their military spending. This fully accords with the overall policy of whipping up tension in Europe. It is said that the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles symbolize and offensive on the nuclear front and the WEU countries should support it by an offensive on the front of conventional weapons. This is what is to be taken up officially in Paris.

Lately many West European leaders have been speaking of their desire to see the tension overcome, and evincing interest in the relevant proposals advanced by the Warsaw Treaty countries. This can only be welcomed. But will peace in Europe be strengthened if the arms race is to go on under a "West European" label instead of an "Atlantic" one? The answer can only be negative.

U.S. ACTIONS EXACERBATING GULF SITUATION

PM240842 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golt "Military-Political Commentary": "Self-Styled 'Defenders'"]

[Text] The world public's attention is once again focused on the Persian Gulf and the northwestern part of the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon has drawn up a mighty naval armada there, including the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk. These ships have been placed in enhanced combat readiness. The Iran-Iraq conflict is being used as a pretext. The U.S. actions have sharply exacerbated the already tense situation obtaining in the Persian Gulf, where one tanker has sunk and six ships have been damaged recently through attacks by unidentified aircraft.

By all appearances, all the Pentagon needs in order to start the next military adventure is a "request for military assistance" from one of the Persian Gulf countries. As THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, President Reagan has sent a message to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia pointing out that the United States is "filled with the desire to give assistance to the region's countries if it is asked to do so." Although, the newspaper writes, the message admits that nobody has asked the United States for American military interference in the Persian Gulf region, the President once again set forth the American view, which is that for effective operations by U.S. air and naval forces, it is necessary for "Saudi Arabia to grant access to its bases."

Having categorized huge regions of the Indian Ocean as a "zone of U.S. vital interests" without the slightest foundation, Washington declared its intention of "defending them," though nobody asked it to. On this false "pretext" the United States embarked on the planned buildup of the troops and naval forces sited there. In order to carry out interventions, first and foremost in that region, the notorious Rapid Deployment Forces were knocked together, forces which are at the disposal of the Central Command (Centcom). The Pentagon has included in Centcom's sphere of operation 19 Asian and African countries. The Indian Ocean is enmeshed in a net of some thirty bases and other military sites. The Pentagon has advance posts in Somalia, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Bahrain. By means of pressure and blackmail Washington is trying to secure bases in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. The center of this sinister web is the complex of American bases on Diego Garcia, where, according to foreign press reports, nuclear and chemical weapons are stockpiled.

A sinister plan lies behind all this -- to try to turn the Indian Ocean into an "American inland lake." That is why the United States is sabotaging the holding of an international conference on drawing up an agreement to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Although, according to a UN decision, this conference was to have been held in 1981, it has yet to take place. The blame for this rests wholly with the United States and its NATO allies.

To justify its aggressive actions Washington resorts to crude slander against the USSR, spreading fabrications about the "Soviet military threat" to the region's countries. With clearly speculative aims, much is made of the question of Soviet warships in the Indian Ocean. But it is well known that the Soviet military presence here has remained unchanged for a number of years. And unlike the American fleet, the Soviet warships there are not intended for conducting operations against the shore. They do not threaten the littoral states, but fulfill the limited role of counterforce in relation to the American military presence.

The present intensification of tension in the Indian Ocean shows convincingly that it is the United States that threatens the peace and tranquillity of the littoral states for the sake of its own hegemonist aims, under cover of the fig leaf of "concern" for "ensuring the freedom of navigation."

GEYVANDOV SEES FAILURE OF U.S.-ISRAELI PLANS

PM221533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "The Game Is Up"]

[Text] On 17 May last year, joyful excitement prevailed in the camp of the American-Israeli allies in international brigandage. On that day, nearly a year after the June aggression against Lebanon, through the joint efforts of the U.S. Administration and the Israeli rulers a crushing so-called peace agreement was imposed on the Lebanese. It seemed to Washington and Tel Aviv that they had succeeded in making another breach in the Arab world and obtaining another trump card in their Near East game, which they call the policy of "faits accomplis." U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz even sent a special memorandum to the Israeli Government setting out plans for further developing this "success." Subsequent events showed that an integral part of these plans was actions on Lebanese soil by American Marines and shipboard artillery, including the battleship New Jersey, and aircraft from a U.S. naval squadron off Lebanon's shores.

But life has taught the aggressors and invaders a lesson. Their game is up. First, the Lebanese, who were familiar from their own bitter experience with all the "charms" of American-Israeli diktat, secured the annulment of the 17 May 1983 agreement. This action can be regarded as evidence of their determination to fight for their country's liberation from the Israeli occupation and the preservation of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence. Second, the mission of the notorious "Multinational Forces", which the U.S. Administration knocked together from among its NATO allies to ensure American armed interference in Lebanon, ended in failure. And, third, in Israel itself increasingly broad strata of the population are seized by indignation and protest against the continuing policy of aggression and expansion. The best evidence of this is, perhaps, provided by Begin's forced resignation, and then the Israeli Government's defeat in the Knesset, which entailed the calling of early parliamentary elections.

Marked positive changes are taking place in Lebanon's life. With the help of Syria and other Arab countries, efforts are being made to end the bloody civil war and normalize the situation. In the course of the conference held on national reconciliation between the Lebanese groupings involved in the conflict, broad agreement was reached on a truce. A government of national unity was created. A program is being drawn up for long overdue political, economic, and social reforms, including plans to reorganize the army. R. Karami's government proclaimed the country's liberation from the Israeli occupation to be one of the main tasks. To this end a new Ministry for Southern Lebanese Affairs and Reconstruction has been created, headed by N. Birri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal movement. And it must be said that it is not starting with nothing. Southern Lebanon is in the grip of the people's struggle against the foreign aggressors. The struggle is growing and widening every day.

These are the realities of today, realities that confirm again and again the simple truth that the Near East crisis, of which the Lebanese problem is an integral part, cannot be resolved according to the American-Israeli scenario. The comprehensive, just settlement of this crisis must be sought by political means -- that is, through talks and the attainment of mutually acceptable compromises. Nearly all the participants in the conflict and other interested parties now agree with this formulation of the question. They have very convincingly demonstrated their attitude by consenting to participate in the international conference proposed by UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar on the basis of the relevant UN decisions.

But for decades now, in speaking of the sides' consent to a political settlement of the Near East crisis, it has been necessary to use the formula "nearly all," because the "strategic allies" -- the United States and Israel -- systematically bar this path. And now, by all appearances, the lessons they received in Lebanon throughout the last year have taught them nothing. The Israeli military, seeking to maintain the country in a state resembling a seething cauldron, is trying at all costs to thwart efforts to bring about Lebanese national reconciliation and is constantly provoking new intercommunal clashes. In southern Lebanon, which is under Tel Aviv's occupation, a Zionist project is being implemented to bring about the de facto annexation of the neighboring state's territory, under the code name "north bank." The Israeli authorities have basically eliminated the former border zone between Lebanon and Israel. Settlements are renamed to suit them, and a puppet administration known as the "local committees" has been set up on the basis of southern Lebanese separatists. Just as on the West Bank of the Jordan, the occupiers are seizing and confiscating Lebanese farmers' land and forcing the local population to flee to the north of the country under threat of terrorism. The occupied Lebanese territories are being turned into a military bridgehead for the expansion of Israeli aggression. Their sights are set first and foremost on Syria.

All this criminal activity by Tel Aviv is, as usual, taking place with the broadest support and assistance of the U.S. Administration, which increase with every round in the exacerbation of the Near East crisis. In this connection attention is drawn to the American-Israeli talks, which have been taking place for some weeks in an atmosphere of strict secrecy and which, according to Israeli radio, are "entirely devoted to strengthening military cooperation between the strategic partners." According to Israeli press reports, at the talks a package of concrete measures has already virtually been worked out, involving establishing joint planning, stepping up the exchange of intelligence data, allowing U.S. Navy ships to use Israeli ports, organizing joint military maneuvers, stockpiling American weapons in Israel, and so forth. As for Washington's direct participation in new military adventures in the Near East, Lebanon included, this could resume, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, as soon as this year's elections have been held in the United States and Israel.

The defeats suffered by the American-Israeli partners in international brigandage in Lebanon over the last year are very instructive. Above all they have shown the Arabs that their will and courage can successfully resist the imperialist and Zionist policy of "faits accomplis." I believe this should give them the determination to close ranks and fight for an all-embracing, just Near East settlement whose basis will be the liberation of all the Arab lands occupied by Israel since 1967 and the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

U.S., SOUTH AFRICA BLOCK NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT

PM231043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Demidov "Commentator's Column": "Colonialists' Dodges"]

[Text] Colonialists have never renounced their "rights" to oppress the peoples enslaved by them. And nor does the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, which is illegally occupying Namibia with U.S. support, intend to do so. Proof of this is provided by the Pretoria delegation's wrecking of the talks which were being held in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, with the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] on the Namibian problem.

It was not out of goodwill that the apartheid regime attended the meeting with SWAPO, which is waging the struggle for Namibia's independence. The strengthening liberation struggle in that country is forcing Pretoria to maneuver. But in reality the South African rulers are not thinking of "getting things moving."

Back in 1966 a UN General Assembly resolution confirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence. And it was then that the mandate issued by the League of Nations to the Union of South Africa (now the Republic of South Africa — S.D.) in 1920 to administer that territory was abrogated. But the Pretoria regime still refuses to fulfill the UN decisions on Namibia. It regards that country as a buffer zone separating the Republic of South Africa from the "frontline" African states, and also as a raw materials appendage to the South African economy. The racist authorities have turned it into a huge concentration camp for the indigenous inhabitants -- the Africans. There is now, on average, 1 South African soldier for every 10 Namibians. The military of the Republic of South Africa is using brutal repression to try to make the Namibian patriots abandon the freedom struggle. One punitive operation follows another.

The wrecking of the Lusaka meeting was preprogramed by Pretoria not without Washington's assistance. In "constructive cooperation" with the present American Administration, which counts the Republic of South Africa among the "friends and allies" of the United States, the South African racists are devising various dodges with a view to preventing a just settlement of the Namibian problem. The thing is that the U.S. imperialists are least of all interested in granting the Namibians independence. Washington is against national liberation movements in principle. American monopolies plunder without a twinge of conscience the country's depths, which are rich in minerals and mineral resources, and exploit the Namibians' cheap manpower.

The obstructionism of the Republic of South Africa at the Lusaka talks attests that the racists are continuing to rely on force in the Namibian question and are putting undisguised pressure on SWAPO in order to substitute their own racist surrogate for a just settlement in Namibia. This is the essence of the imperialist strategy which Pretoria is implementing in the south of the African Continent jointly with Washington.

DETAILS OF USSR-CUBAN TRADE AGREEMENT PROVIDED

PM221552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol on Trade Signed"]

[Text] A protocol on trade and payments between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba for 1984 and a number of other trade and economic documents were signed in Moscow 18 May.

The volume of trade turnover between the two countries will exceed R7 billion this year. As in previous years, the USSR will supply Cuba with metal-cutting machine tools, power, hoisting, and transport equipment, trucks, passenger cars, tractors, road-building machinery, aviation equipment, ships and ship equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemical products, and also consumer goods and certain foodstuffs.

The Republic of Cuba will continue to supply the USSR with raw sugar, raw materials containing nickel, citrus fruits and the products of processing them, tobacco products, rum, liqueurs, and also a number of other goods.

The fulfillment of the obligations provided for in the protocol will help to implement state plans for national economic development, improve production efficiency, and more fully satisfy the growing requirements of the population of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba.

The documents were signed by N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and R. Cabrizas, Cuban minister of foreign trade. L. Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, was present at the signing.

PERSONNEL SELECTION FOR RADIO MARTI HIT

LD221259 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Washington May 22 TASS -- correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reports:

On the orders of the Reagan administration, the selection of personnel has been started for a new subversive radio station "Radio Marti" which is soon to begin producing misinformation about socialist Cuba.

As representatives of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) announced on Monday, a certain Humberto Medrano who prior to 1960 was editor-in-chief of the Cuban newspaper PRENSA LIBRE and then fled to the USA, has been named deputy director of the radio station in charge of news and programmes. Another representative of the counter-revolutionary rabble Ernesto Betancur has been nominated director of the research and policy department.

Such a "selection of personnel" is graphic proof of what sort of "information" is to be issued by Washington's new brainchild of psychological war. Officially, "Radio Marti" is being created within the framework of the "Voice of America" radio station, but its real master is the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which is now intensively selecting "creative personnel" among its agents and menials from the anti-Cuban rabble, who found refuge in the United States.

PAP CORRESPONDENT ON HONDURAN MILITARIZATION

PM230918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent P. Bogomolov report under the general heading "Stop the Subversion!"]

[Text] Havana, 18 May -- A bridgehead for aggression -- that is how Honduras is described by PAP correspondent Ryszard Rymaszewski, who recently succeeded in visiting that Central American country despite police blocks.

On its territory, the Polish journalist reports, there are dozens of airfields, training centers, barracks, dumps, and other military facilities. Some of them, such as the Palmerola base located half an hour's journey from the Honduran capital, officially belongs to the Pentagon. Washington has sent Honduras a grouping of more than 3,000 men, including the 96th Sapper, 101st Airborne, and 224th Reconnaissance Battalions, as well as subunits of the "Green Berets."

At a meeting with PAP's correspondent in Tegucigalpa a few days ago, Jorge Arturo (Reyna), leader of one of the Honduran opposition parties, quite rightly pointed out that "the country is in effect occupied by four armies of professional goons." This refers to the Pentagon's warriors, Honduras' own Armed Forces, the Somozist rabble near the Nicaraguan border, and Salvadoran Army units. "Accelerated training" of these last has been taking place there under the leadership of American instructors.

The Pentagon's maneuvers on Honduran soil are practically continuous, R. Rymaszewski said. I can testify that all these "games" are not defensive, but clearly aggressive in nature. Not for nothing are a number of operations being rehearsed only 8 km from the Nicaraguan border. Washington continues to entertain dangerous plans to involve Honduras and other countries of the region in its adventures.

SOBOLEV COMMENTS ON 'GRENADIER-I' MANEUVERS

LD232346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1704 GMT 23 May 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin, with commentary by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] U.S. imperialist circles are hard at work whipping up tension in literally all regions of the earth. The second stage of the Grenadier-I maneuvers began on 23 May in Honduras. Troops from Honduras, El Salvador, and the United States are taking part in them. These dangerous games are being organized by the United States, which is striving to spread its policy of state terrorism. I shall ask our commentator Vitaliy Sobolev to speak in more detail about this:

[Sobolev] To start with I think one should recall what happened during the first stage. Over 1,000 U.S. engineering troops arrived in Honduras on 1 April. They started building two military airfields and improving several others. Under the U.S. program, 14 military airfields are to be built there. Admittedly, the program has its opponents in Congress. They are trying to moderate the administration's spendthrift behavior. But, whatever happens, this small country is becoming one big U.S. airbase. Moreover, two new airfields have been built right on the Nicaraguan border. They can take the heaviest aircraft. Military installations are also being built for Ground Forces and the Navy. Honduras is being turned into a mighty strongpoint for the U.S. Army.

The purpose of the present maneuvers is to enable U.S. soldiers to assimilate these installations and the whole of this country, which is basically under occupation, and to rehearse combined operations with the puppet armies of Central American countries.

It was not a slip of the tongue when I described Honduras as an occupied country. The Grenadier-I maneuvers are only a stage in a series of military exercises the Americans started back in the spring of last year. These exercises have continued without interruption since then. They will continue even after the end of the present stage, which will last a month. It will be followed by the Big Pine-III maneuvers, and so on. In other words, for over a year now the people of Honduras have seen preparations for war underway in their country. There has been the rumble of explosions. Soldiers have gone into attack. Troops have been landed from the sea and from the air. An intensive military construction program is being carried out. Moreover, it is foreign soldiers, mainly Americans, rather than Honduran soldiers who are being trained for war.

Who do they intend to fight? The answer is obvious -- Nicaragua. President Reagan addresses the public several times a week. In his speeches he always talks about U.S. policy in Central America. He discusses this subject because Americans are worried about the increasing interference in the affairs of this region. They do not want a repeat of the dirty and inglorious war in Vietnam. In justifying U.S. interference, the President does not tire of describing the danger posed to the United States by the revolutionary set up in Nicaragua. Reagan lays on the oratory. He calls history as his witness -- turning it upside down of course. And in order to reassure his fellow citizens and the European allies as well, he regularly repeats that he has no plans to send U.S. soldiers to fight in Central America, that there is very little likelihood of that happening, as he put it on Tuesday this week.

What is the purpose of all this U.S. military activity on the borders of Nicaragua? President Reagan assures us that the sole inention is to moderate the aggressiveness of the Sandinists who, he says, are too well armed. President Reagan asserts that it is for the same reason that the United States is equipping the Somozists for their piratical raids, and the CIA is mining Nicaraguan ports and attacking residential areas and strategic targets in Nicaragua from the air. Just think, comrades, how great must be this so-called aggressiveness of Nicaragua if it is not cured by the ostentatious voyages of U.S. aircraft carriers; by the invasion of thousands of counterrevolutionaries; by more than a year of continual military games by U.S. soldiers right by the Nicaraguan border! Officials in Washington lie so often and so shamelessly that one need no longer be surprised. But these are not the innocent lies of Baron Muenchhausen. The lies of the Washington leaders are thickly mixed with the blood and grief of many people. The background to them is the crisis in the Central American region, as a whole, which is complicating the entire international situation.

U.S. imperialist policy, which is rightly described as state-sponsored terrorism, cannot do without a screen of lies and slander. All these -- lies, terrorism, and blackmail -- are all linked. The same political evoluation may be made of the Grenadier-I maneuvers. U.S. observers describe them as a display of strength. But are lies and blackmail really evidence of strength?

U.S. MILITARY AID TO EL SALVADOR ASSAILED

LD231941 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 May 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] Washington talks such a lot about generous U.S. aid to the Third World. But on what is this aid, if one can call it that, spent?

Here is a typical example: The newly elected president of El Salvador, Napoleon Duarte, is a guest in Washington at the moment. He rushed to the U.S. capital even before he officially took up his duties as president. He met U.S. congressmen today. It was a matter of gaining their agreement to providing the El Salvador regime with an additional $62 million, as has already been promised by President Reagan.

On what will these millions, be spent? The $62 million will be spent on buying arms and munitions for the El Salvador military regime, which is suppressing its own people, who do not wish to live in poverty and ignorance and be deprived of their rights.

Here is what Duarte himself had to say about this at a meeting with U.S. journalists: At present we have stores of munitions to last for only 3 months. We use around 150,000 cartridges per year. An acute situation has come about for we are utterly and completely dependent on supplies to us of these munitions. Well, that was frank wasn't it?

There are other no-less-curious sections in the record of what was said by the president of El Salvador. A U.S. journalist asked him this: The CIA provided $600,000 for your election campaign. Don't you feel bad in any way about these funds received in secret from the U.S. Government? No, the El Salvadoran Napoleon doesn't feel bad in any way at all. I don't know who passed on this money, he says, but we spent it on various things. The U.S. henchman didn't mention these last by name but they are sufficiently well known.

In order to calm congressmen down, Romberg, a representative of the State Department, is now assuring people that the death squads are now less active. The Government of El Salvador has recently made progress in stopping political violence. That is all lies.

TEPLOV EXPECTS C. AMERICA SITUATION TO WORSEN

LD240653 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The deteriorating situation in Central America is causing alarm everywhere, in the United States included. That is why President Reagan opened his press conference last Tuesday with conciliatory statements concerning his course in that region.

Contrary to the facts, President Reagan claims that he sees little chance of direct United States military intervention in Central America. Here is what our observer Maxim Teplov says on this:

Within several hours of the President's statement, United States troops launched the second phase of the major maneuvers in the territory of Honduras.

About 3,000 American troops will take part in the maneuvers, which are to be staged in close proximity to the borders of Nicaragua and El Salvador. Their purpose, according to a spokesman of the Pentagon, is to practice antiguerrilla and airborne landing operations. It is obvious that these preparations have nothing to do with peaceful settlement but are aimed at military solutions with the help of American troops.

Nor does the Reagan administration seek peace when it sends warships to the shores of Nicaragua, when it orders the mining of Nicaraguan harbors, or when it sends bandit groups to Nicaragua. At his press conference, the President demanded again that Congress approve the allocations of sums he had requested to finance terrorist activities by mercenaries in Nicaragua and punitive operations in El Salvador.

The above facts indicate that the United States is broadening the scale of military interference in Central America, although such a course directly leads to a situation when American boys, as the former Vice President Walter Mondale said, will fight and die in Central America. Attention to the dangerous character of the present United States policy in the region is being drawn not only in the course of the current election campaign in the United States. Protests against it are coming not only from the public of many countries; even the governments of many of the United States allies disagree with it.

The news of the mining by the CIA, with the knowledge of the United States President, of Nicaraguan ports, a practice as a result of which 11 vessels of various countries suffered. damage, a wave of angry protest swept literally the entire world. Among the countries which denounced the United States policy were Britain, France, Belgium, Denmark, Canada, Spain, and the Netherlands. The anti-Nicaraguan policy of the United States Administration comes under growing criticism at the United Nations Organization and at other representative international forums. As to the position of Latin Americans, here are some facts to judge about it:

In a recent statement, the foreign minister of Argentina, Dante Caputo, called for urgent measures to stop the process of military escalation in the region, and President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, during a visit to the United States, denounced those who seek to solve the problems of Central America through intervention.

Official Washington meanwhile does everything to whitewash its dangerous policy. United States officials keep talking about some Soviet and Cuban intrigues, yet, judging by the mounting criticism of Reagan's course in the world, the nations clearly see where the real threat to peace and security in Central America is coming from. As the Pan-American Dialogue, an organisation uniting 50 leading personalities of the United States and Latin American countries, notes in its report, the situation in Central America is rapidly deteriorating, and one of the chief causes is the United States military presence in the region.

KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 18 MAY

PM230944 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Eighth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The Eighth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum was held in Moscow 18 May 1984 and discussed the following questions:

1. The results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the Komsomol's tasks arising from the plenum's decisions and the speech there by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

2. Progress in the preparation for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

The report on the first item on the agenda was delivered by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum adopted a resolution which notes that the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, were major political events in party and state life. With great enthusiasm, young men and women greeted the election of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This is convincing evidence of the CPSU's tremendous prestige and recognition of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's outstanding personal services to the party and people.

Komsomol committees must give the soviets all-around assistance in resolving questions of communist education, education, vocational training, labor, and everyday life, and the organization of young people's leisure time and health care, and must strive to ensure that their interests and needs are taken more fully into account in the work of state organs.

The resolution points to the need to increase the Komsomol organizations' contribution to the implementation of the party's socioeconomic policy and to more actively involve young people in socialist competition and in the struggle to increase labor productivity, improve output quality, and strengthen organization and discipline. In particular, the plenum stressed the importance of stepping up the moral education of young men and women, the resolute eradication of negative phenomena among some young people, and the creation of the conditions for the organization of worthwhile leisure time. Komsomol committees must conduct this work in close contact with law enforcement organs, commissions for the affairs of minors, and neighborhood community councils and make full use of the potential of on-site Komsomol volunteer detachments and teacher action groups.

The plenum also adopted a resolution and laid down measures for the fulfillment of the tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum resolution "On the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools" and the plenum speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Union republic Komsomol central committees and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms are instructed to direct Komsomol committees' efforts toward providing all-around assistance to educational collectives and to radically improve Komsomol organizations' activity in general educational schools, vocational technical schools, and technical colleges.

Mention was made of the need to achieve the decisive enhancement of the prestige and role of the Komsomol and the Young Pioneers organization in rearing students to be convinced fighters for communism, patriots and internationalists, people of lofty civic and moral qualities who are diligent, have a responsible attitude toward study, are always ready to defend the socialist motherland, and are implacable toward any morality that is alien to our way of life. The plenum stressed that the center of organizational and educational work with children and adolescents is the school, the vocational and technical school, the technical college, the classroom, and the study group.

The report on the second item on the agenda was delivered by V. Aksenov, member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations.

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution which directs Komsomol and Young Pioneers organizations toward vigorous organizational and political work to enlist Komsomol members, Young Pioneers, and all young men and women in the preparation for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The Komsomol Central Committee plenum expressed the confidence that the 12th World Festival will occupy an important place in the international youth and student movement and will help to strengthen young people's friendship, solidarity, and cohesion in the struggle for peace and the elimination of nuclear war, against the aggressive policy of the United States and NATO, and for security and cooperation. The Lenin Komsomol and Soviet youth are called upon to do their utmost to ensure that the approaching festival is a vivid demonstration by the world's younger generation in support of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship.

The plenum relieved A. Fedulova of her duties as secretary and member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau in connection with her election as executive secretary of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. A. Fedulova was awarded the Komsomol Badge of Honor for her considerable work in the communist education of young people.

Participating in the work of the eighth Komsomol Central Committee plenum were G.S. Strizhov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Scientific and Educational Institutions Section; V.P. Kolmogorov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee party Organizational Work Department; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, ministries, and departments; as well as first secretaries of union republic Komsomol central committees and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms, assistants chiefs of political directorates of military and border districts, fleets, and groups of forces for Komsomol work who do not belong to Komsomol central elective organs, and press, television, and radio workers.

MAMEDOV APPOINTED AZERBAIJAN TRADE MINISTER

PM231035 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 May 84 p 1

[Text] Decree of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade T.A. Mamedov as Azerbaijan minister of trade.

The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:
Comrade Timur Ali Ogli Mamedov is appointed Azerbaijan minister of trade.
K. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
R. Kaziyeva, secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
Baku, 12 May 1984

METALLURGY MINISTRIES' COLLEGIUMS MEET

PM230802 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Metallurgists' Tasks"]

[Text] An extended session of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy Collegium and the Central Committee of the Metallurgical Industry Workers Union was held 17 May to discuss the sector's tasks in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at his meeting with workers at Moscow's Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant.

The report of S.V. Kolpakov, USSR first deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy, and the speeches devoted particular attention to further improving the supply of the national economy's requirements for pig iron, steel, and economic types of rolled metals and other metal products and to strengthening contractual delivery discipline on the basis of the efficient utilization of existing capacities, the wide introduction of scientific and technological achievements into production, and the dissemination of leading collectives' experience.

These questions were also discussed at a joint session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the trade union Central Committee, at which Minister P.F. Lomako delivered a report.

The sessions adopted programs for implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at his meeting with workers at Moscow's Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS CHEMISTRY CONGRESS

LD221309 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the participants and guests of the 13th Mendeleyev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry, devoted to the 150th anniversary of the birth of Dmitriy Mendeleyev, the great Russian scientist who devised the periodic table of elements and founded many directions in contemporary chemical science and practice.

The message of greetings notes that the participation in the congress of prominent foreign scientists, representatives of international scientific organisations, specialists working in the chemical industry of socialist countries attests to the high prestige of chemical science and industry in the USSR.

The congress, the message says, is taking place at a time of a serious aggravation of the international situation which demands more persistent efforts to consolidate peace. Under these conditions, the Soviet Union advances concrete proposals directed at lessening tension and terminating the arms race, removing the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe, banning and eliminating chemical weapons of all types.

The CPSU Central Committee expressed confidence that the congress's work will facilitate the advance of chemical science and production, promote cooperation between scientists from different countries and further the noble cause of preserving universal peace.

ROGRESS OF SOWING CAMPAIGN NATIONWIDE REPORTED

D232301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 May 84

Text] The country's statistical service today generalized the data on progress in the owing campaign at collective and state farms. By the beginning of the week, various pring crops had been sown to 102,500,000 hectares.

ommenting on the date in the report, Yuriy Alekseyevich Nikitin, deputy head of the ain Directorate of Cropping of the USSR Agriculture Ministry, stressed that the work s proceeding at a highly organized level. Checks carried out in a number of places how that a great deal of attention is being devoted to the quality both of the preparaion of the soil and of the conduct of the sowing. Agrotechnical rules are being oberved in any weather conditions, which are by no means favorable everywhere.

n the past few days, rains have fallen in a number of areas of the country's European art: in Belorussia, the Baltic republics, the central region and the northern Caucasus. ere the moisture reserves have been supplemented. In Siberia, too, there have been ains, and only by the end of the past week did it get somewhat warmer and did the eather clear up. The pace of work in sowing spring wheat here increased at once. Now he farms have the opportunity to complete this work in the most optimum time.

he sowing of a whole range of late crops, such as sugarbeet, corn grain, and sunflower as been completed. Work is continuing on the fields set aside to buckwheat, rice, illet, potatoes and vegetables. So far only a quarter of the area has been sown to oya. Crop cultivators of the Far East have now started its mass sowing.

Further Report

D232303 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 May 84

From the Vremya newscast]

Text] The sowing front has moved to the east of the country. Mass sowing of spring rops is being carried out by machine operators of the trans-Urals, Siberia and virgin blasts of Kazakhstan. Altogether, according to figures from the USSR CSD, by 21 May, pring crops occupied 102.4 million hectares. Grain and pulse crops -- not including aize -- have been sown on an area of 57.5 million hectares. Machine operators of many outhern areas have completed sowing spring crops and are now tending the young crops. rrigation workers have joined in the work to increase yields by watering various crops. n the south of the country, farmers have started harvesting wheat, barley, and grass.

BRIEFS

AND RECLAMATION FIGURES -- This country makes intensive land reclamation efforts ease the effects of drought. The Soviet minister of land reclamation, Nikolay asilyev, has said up to 700,000 hectares of land are irrigated in this country every ear. The total area of reclaimed lands has reached 33 million hectares, which can be mpared to Italian territory. [as heard] Thanks to irrigation, this country has high ields of cotton and rice in all weather, but not enough forage grain is produced for ttle breeding. More land is being irrigated to solve this problem. [Text] [Moscow rld Service in English 1500 GMT 19 May 84 LD]

COSMOS 1557 LAUNCHED; FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD221459 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1557" was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the programme of exploration of natural resources of the earth in the interests of different branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 89.2 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 276 kilometres, the minimum distance -- 221 kilometres. The inclination of the orbit -- 82.3 degrees.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

The incoming information is transmitted to the state scientific research and production centre "Priroda" to be processed and used.